To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

No. 16,068 (THE 18th YEAR of SHOWA) TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 15 Sen

8 DRAFT TEXTS OF DIET BILLS ARE APPROVED

Cabinet Also Decides on Suspension of Horse-Racing 'In View of Times'

EXPLAINED BY HOSHINO

Rest of Legislative Proposals To be Prepared by December 21

The draft texts of eight of the legislative bills to be presented to the coming session of the Diet and suspension of horse-racing were adopted by the regular session of the Cabinet which met Friday morning at the official residence of the Prime Minister.

With Prime Minister Hideki Tojo and all the members of his Cabinet present, the meeting exchanged views on the draft texts of eight of the legislative bills for the Diet. Naoki Hoshino, Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, explaining their purpose. After they were decided upon, Agriculture and Commerce Minister Tatsunosuke Yamazaki brought up the matter of suspending horse-racing beginning the 1944 season for the time being "in view of the current times" and explained the measures to be taken in regard to it in some detail.

The Cabinet rose at 1:10 p.m. Both the legislative bill draft texts and the suspension of horse-racing were announced by the Board of Information at 3 p.m.

The draft texts of the rest of the legislative bills to be presented to the 84th session of the Diet are to be framed by December 21, when the Cabinet will next meet. With decision reached on these bills, all the legislative bills will be ready to be handed in to the Diet.

The eight draft texts passed by the Cabinet on Friday follow:

(1) Draft Bill pertaining to Adjustments in the Penalties for Economic Offenses.

(2) Draft Bill on Provisional Measures concerning Litigation Expenses and the like.

(3) Dai Nippon Ikueikai Act Draft Bill.

(4) Draft Bill amending Young Men's Training School State Treasury Subsidizing Act.

(5) Draft Bill amending Public Schools Faculty Salary Raise State Treasury Subsidizing Act.

(6) Draft Bill amending North China Development Corporation, Ltd. and Central China Promotion Company, Ltd. Acts.

(7) Draft Bill amending Coal Distribution Control Act.

(8) Draft Bill pertaining to Special Wartime Cases of Railway Construction Act.

FIRST TAGALOG INSTITUTE IS SET TO OPEN IN MANILA

320 Elementary School Teachers to Begin 3-Month Course January 1

Domei

MANILA, December 16.—The first Tagalog Institute in the Philippines will be opened by the Ministry of Education, Health and Public Welfare on January 1, with an initial enrollment of 320 students, comprising elementary school teachers from all over the archipelago.

These teachers have been selected by the Division Superintendent of Schools in each province. It is understood that the first course of the institute will last three months, after which the graduates will be assigned to different provinces to teach the Tagalog language.

The opening of the institute is in line with the administration's policy of accelerating the diffusion of the national language. The institute will be directly under the supervision of the National Language Institute which is under the control of the Ministry of Education, Health and Public Welfare.

Army Controls Thai Railway

Domei

BANGKOK, December 15.—The Thai Government railways were placed under the control of the High Command of the Thai Defense Army on December 8, local vernaculars disclosed today. The papers added that Lieutenant-General Mangkon Phromyothi, Minister of the Interior, was appointed concurrently as Superintendent of army-controlled railways.

Reich Perfects Monster To Retaliate Against Foe

Tests Succeed With Giant Rocket Bomb of 12 Tons Effective Over 65 Kilometers—To Be Used Against Britain as Reprisal for Blind Bombing

Successfully concluding its experiments with its gigantic rocket bombs on the French coast across the Channel, the German army has massed crack troops on the northern Franco-Belgian coast apparently in order to launch reprisals against the blind-bombings carried out by Anglo-American airmen over German cities, according to a Zurich dispatch to the Yomiuri dated December 15.

Reports that air raids on a tremendous scale on London in retaliation for the brutal bombings perpetrated by the British, that the development of a second front in Western Europe is at hand and the like have rendered the situation tense in the European theater of war.

According to German sources, experiments with the new scientific arm of the Germans, the super giant rocket bombs, have been completed with perfect success and new power added to the German defense against the possible Anglo-American invasion of Western Europe. These experiments were conducted by means of numerous electric and steam power catapults installed on the coast of France across the Channel. The initial speed is rather low, the rocket being discharged by means of compressed oil but once the projectile leaves the catapult it develops a terrific speed. The deadly monster is 15 meters in length and weighs 12 tons, 10 tons of which is the weight of the fuel. The range is theoretically 250 kilometers but the actual maximum effective range is 55-65 kilometers within which the compressed nitric acid can play havoc over a wide radius.

It is noted that at about the time the experiments were performed the Germans have massed a large number of aircraft carrying rocket bombs on the Franco-Belgian coast, apparently to launch reprisals against the British. In fact, the German High Command is now reported to be making strategic plans over a map of the British Isles and is giving airmen intensive training in the manipulation of rocket bombs.

These preparations are said to be proceeding in Bretagne, Normandy, Lille, Cambrai, Courtrai, Lens and Chalon as well as in Doltmundt and Halberstadt.

FOE PUSHING PLANS FOR SECOND FRONT

Issue Taken Up Definitely at Teheran Meet; Enemy Faces Big Handicaps

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, December 14.—Rumors that the Teheran Conference discussed the plans for the joint anti-Axis counter-offensive against Germany have now been confirmed. In this connection, well-informed Reich circles and observers in neutral countries consider it likely that the anti-Axis forces will employ the strategy of attacking simultaneously from the Balkans and western Europe. Then, it is opined that the American and British forces are handicapped both in regard to fighting conditions and armed power because the Germans have all the advantages in possessing a strong army and an impregnable defense.

This interpretation of the situation imparts a special significance to the fact that reports of changes among the military leaders of the anti-Axis camp are in circulation.

General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff of the United States Forces, according to these reports, will be given the supreme command of the anti-Axis forces in western Europe. Lieutenant-General Harold Alexander, Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis Forces in the Middle East, will be put in command of the anti-Axis forces in the Mediterranean area which includes the Balkans. Marshall will be succeeded in his present post by General Dwight David Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of United States Forces in Europe.

May Visit London

It is also revealed that Marshal Klimenti Voroshilov, commander of the Northern Red Army of the Soviet Union may visit London.

All these reports suggest that anti-Axis counter-offensive operations are impending.

In this connection, a German military expert recently made the following observation:

"The intention of America and Britain is to act with resolution in assuming the counter-offensive against western Europe next spring. They plan to launch these operations simultaneously with an attack on the Balkans, using Turkey as a spring board.

Both Prime Minister Churchill and General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, hold the view that the year 1944 will see the war decided. But, it must be borne in mind that the operations planned by America and Britain will end only in protracting the war."

British newspapers, according to the London correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, have for some time been re-examining the national power of Germany. Manifestly they wish to know how much military strength and ammunition will be necessary to win a decisive

(Continued on Page 2)

CHANGE FOR BETTER IS NOTED IN MALAIS

Visiting Sumatran Scribe Lauds Wartime Spirit Prevailing in Malai

Domei

SHONAN, December 16.—The complete transformation of the Malais here, who today are participating actively in helping to build up their country into a strong unit in Greater East Asia, was described as "remarkable" by Adi Negoro, Editor-in-Chief of the Sumatra Shimbun, in an interview here today.

Mr. Negoro, who is on his way to Sumatra after attending the recent General Assembly of Greater East Asiatic Newspapers in Tokyo, pointed to the fact that the Malais within a comparatively brief period, have undergone a spiritual as well as an economic transformation with gratifying results.

He said that he was pleasurably surprised to find that the Malais have generally adapted themselves to wartime conditions by doing away with all unnecessary luxuries and are actively engaged in perfecting the defense structure of their country.

The Editor-in Chief expressed delight on the recent establishment of the Malaian Volunteer Army and Volunteer Corps, stating that the local inhabitants have now been given an opportunity to serve their country.

He pointed out that similar organizations exist in both Java and Sumatra at the present time, adding that he himself took an active part in the establishment of the Sumatra Youth Corps which is now playing the leading role in defense.

"We intelligentsia of Sumatra are working very hard and cooperating in every way with the military administration to maintain peace and order and to make our country self-sufficient not only in foodstuffs but in every other respect," he said.

"We should at all times remain conscious of the fact that we are in the midst of a war. We must remember, also, that we must win the war," Mr. Negoro concluded.

NAVAL HEROES OF TOKYO

Yokosuka Naval Station Releases List of Names

A list of Navy men who had given their lives for the nation in the War of Greater East Asia was released by the Yokosuka Naval Station Friday.

Among the heroic fallen whose homes are in Tokyo are: Rear-Admiral Itaro Ito, Rear-Admiral Kyosuke Mizuno, Rear-Admiral Keizo Itagaki, Captain Eiichi Tanaka, Lieutenant-Commander Akira Kimura, Lieutenant-Commander Shiro Yoshitake, Lieutenant-Commander Toshio Maeda, Paymaster Lieutenant-Commander Isao Nomura, Paymaster Lieutenant-Colonel Ichiro Takasu, and Engine-Constructor Lieutenant-Commander Kiyoshi Iida.

REICH FORCES IN ITALY HALT ENEMY DRIVES

Iron Defense Frustrates Counter-Offensives of British 8th And U.S. 5th Armies

AIR ARM IS BOLSTERED

Anti-Axis Planes Subject Innsbruck, Austria, to Blind-Bombing Raids

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Reviewing the whole war situation on the Italian front it appears that the grand offensive of the Anglo-Americans have been completely frustrated with only minor clashes occurring in certain sections of the east and west war zones.

It was reported that the British 8th Army reached a point on the Ortona-Orsogna Highway, two miles south of Ortona, but it is considered as nothing more than of regional significance.

On the American 5th Army front it was revealed that a German unit checked the counter-offensive movement of the Americans, but there are no other changes.

The anti-Axis propaganda organs have insisted that their failure to make any new gains was due to bad weather, but it is clear beyond doubt that all their movements were frustrated due to the iron defense cordon put up by the Germans.

A marked increase and strengthening of the German air units have been prominent on the Italian front of late as the damaging air raid on the port of Bari two days ago aptly testifies. Moreover, German bombing formations yesterday attacked anti-Axis troop concentrations and barracks and carried out extremely low altitude bombings with disastrous results dealt on the enemy. Two enemy fighters were also shot down, reports revealed.

Again a German dive bombing formation raided the island base of a mobile fleet on the Adriatic coast. Three ships were sunk and a number of others were damaged, according to reports received here.

Brenner Pass Raided

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Brenner Pass on the Germany-Italy border was raided yesterday noon by Flying Fortress and Liberator bombers of the anti-Axis North African Air Force, according to reports reaching here.

Meanwhile, on the same day, Innsbruck in Austria and a certain point in Northern Africa became the target of wanton blind-bombing raids carried out by formations from the same force. It is noted here that the raid on Innsbruck was their first attempt on the city.

With the anti-Axis command showing impatient exasperation over their stalemated position on the Italian front and the ever-strengthening of the German defense lines with increased reinforcement and supplies flowing in from Germany, the impression is strong that these blind-bombing raids were designed to disrupt the German supply routes.

Kiev Sector Battle Severe

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 16.—The battle raging to the west of Kiev is growing in intensity due to the counter-offensive launched by the Red Army which has also begun

(Continued on Page 2)

CHIANG'S PLAN TO OPEN ROUTE GETS NOWHERE

Scheme To Open Ledo Road Bogs Down as Enemies Show No Cooperation

BRITAIN REMAINS COOL

Foes' Inaction During Recent Yunnan Drive Embitters Chen Who Returns Home

Convinced that the only way to enable them to continue resistance against Japan is to break open an aid-route from India into Chungking, the Chungking forces have been planning to build a route from Ledo, near Tinsukia in Assam Province to Kunming and Chungking via northern Burma. According to their plans the Chungking forces in India and those in Yunnan were to move out in coordinated action against the Japanese Forces in Burma, but, as indicated by the recent Japanese victories in Yunnan, the enemy forces are getting nowhere and are showing no cooperation with one another. Thus comments an article in the Yomiuri-Hochi which continues as follows:

The Chungking forces in India are remnant units which fled before the Japanese Forces when they drove into Burma. When in March, last year, the Japanese Forces began their surging advance into Burma, about 10,000 troops of the newly organized 32nd and 38th divisions commanded by Lo Cho-yin, which were part of the Chungking forces which had moved into northern Burma in attempted coordination with the British, were cut off by the swift Japanese advance and forced to flee into Assam Province in northern India where they were stuck.

Since that time, Chungking's efforts to develop the Northwest, a project which was a matter of life or death, has bogged down due to technical difficulties and Chungking has made strong demands to America and Britain, going even so far as to declare that the reopening of the Burma route was the only way which would make it possible for it to continue resistance against Japan. With this spring's Casablanca conference Ho Ying-chin went to India where a America-Britain-Chungking military parley was held. As a result a plan was set up whereby over ten Chungking divisions were to be sent to the Indo-Burmese border area as a Yunnan Expeditionary Force with Chen Cheng as its commander-in-chief, and the Chungking forces in India reinforced, to hit northern Burma from two directions and break open the Ledo route which had been surveyed in pre-war days.

Course of Route

The Ledo route was one which would start from Ledo, southeast of Tinsukia in northeastern India, a connecting point in the Indo-Chungking air route, go through Myitkyina in northern Burma, Tengyueh, through Yunnan to Kunming and Chungking. With this desperate Chungking aim, the beaten Chungking forces in India were gradually reinforced. Troops from Kweichow and Szechwan, the best of the Chungking forces, were flown, without any arms or equipment, by plane into Assam where they were given modern American weapons and equipment. It is said that they now number 50,000 or 60,000 and that they even have 200 cannon. They

(Continued on Page 2)

Wrecked U.S., British Planes Picked Up By German Salvaging Unit for Metals

Domei

BERLIN, December 15.—Since the commencement of increased activity of anti-Axis planes over Germany and her occupied areas, the number of enemy planes downed each day is tremendous. Not to leave the wreckage to lay idle, the Germans have organized an enemy plane salvaging unit to take apart the enemy planes for useful parts.

In occupied France, Holland and Belgium, these units have been stationed in several key positions and they have done a creditable work. It is reported that during a three-month period, one salvaging crew salvaged fighter planes, reconnaissance planes, British Lancaster and Halifax bombers, and American Boeing heavy bombers numbering over 56.

Some of the machines have been brought down in almost perfect condition, but most of them are in complete ruin. The unit works on these planes and after picking out the suitable parts send them to the supplies headquarters for the war industries.

What can be taken from these wrecked remains is nothing short of amazing. Important metals such as copper, brass, duralumin and iron, and rubber and electric wires are recovered. They are also re-made into useful aircraft and other armament parts.

It is reported that 12 tons a day were reclaimed in the Western occupied areas before, but recently it has reached over 20 tons. This would amount to 400 carloads packed to capacity entering Germany each month.

Famed Lama Priest Lauds Moral Strength of Japan

Living Buddha From Wutaishan, Shansi Province, Impressed by Scenes at Meiji and Yasukuni Shrines; Praises Beauty of Country

Admiration of the moral strength of the Japanese people which marks the wartime life of this country was voiced by Nag-dban Ye-ses, chief priest of the Grand Lamaist Temple at Wutaishan, the Mecca of Lamaism in Shansi Province, China, on Friday afternoon.

Reverend Nag-dban Ye-ses. Hutukhutu or the "Living Buddha" who commands a boundless reverence of all Lamaists, arrived at Haneda by air from Shanghai on December 8, accompanied by Blo-bzan Dpal-bzan, a Mongol "Living Buddha," who used to be the Chief Priest of the Wutaishan Temple before Reverend Nag-dban Ye-ses assumed the office, Reverend Yoshio Mitsuoka, Vice-Director of the Greater East Asia Buddhist Association, and a suite of four other Lamas.

The two great Lama priests represented Tibet and Mengchiang respectively at the Greater East Asia Memorial Services recently held at Shanghai under the auspices of the Greater East Asia Buddhist Association with the attendance of 530 Buddhist representatives from Tibet, Mengchiang, China, Chosen and Japan.

"I used to be told," Reverend Nag-dban Ye-ses told newspapermen in an interview held at the Imperial Hotel at 4:30 p.m. on Friday, "that Japan was strong in war alone, but my observations at the Meiji Shrine, the Yasukuni Shrine, the Asakusa and other temples which we visited during the last few days convinced me that Japan is very rich morally as well."

The Lama priest declared that observing the calm atmosphere prevailing here, he could hardly believe that this country has been engaged in a titanic war for more than half a dozen years. Modern civilization of Japan, he said, has been created to a large extent, by national spirit.

The Lamaist creed has it that culture should be cultivated by brain, hands and soul," declared the great Hutukhutu.

The cleanliness of the precincts of Japanese temples seemed to have greatly impressed the Tibetan visitor. "Every temple," he said, "is kept so clean. At Wutaishan it is not so. We have much to learn from Japan in this respect. Tibet is not such a beautiful land as Japan, though Buddhism is very

(Continued on Page 2)

SUPPLY DEARTH HITS U.S. CHINA AIR FORCE

Is Obstacle to Attack on Japan; Chennault Wants Open Sea Port

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—Attributing the constant failure of the American air force in China to its inferiority in numerical strength, Major-General Claire Chennault, commander of the 14th American Air Force in China, in a recent issue of the Army and Navy Journal, declares that the ratio of planes is between five and 10 to one in favor of Japan, states a report from Washington.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 15.—A nonsensical paradox appears in the loud vauntings of the United States in connection with the operations of her 14th Army Air Force stationed in China. On the one hand she is boasting that a great counter-offensive against Japan Proper would be launched in the near future with the use of the American planes in China, and on the other hand she is persistently bemoaning the lack of supplies to maintain the bases and its planes in China necessary for the counter-offensive, a New York dispatch revealed.

The December 6 issue of the magazine, Time, describes the dearth of supplies reaching the United States 14th Air Force. Even if the Burma route were reopened, the journal declared, the supplies reaching the air force would be inadequate.

The article in the magazine follows:

"The 14th United States Air Force in China under Major-General Claire Chennault now has a force of several hundred planes and the ground equipment is surprisingly modern despite the tremendous difficulties connected with the transportation of supplies. Although this situation has of late improved, the problems to maintain the base are harassing ones which will no doubt continue to offer the greatest of worries.

"To operate the bombers, at least 70,000 tons of gasoline, bombs, and ammunition would be required each month. Moreover, the fighter planes would consume another 5,000 tons of supplies. If, on top of this, airplane parts, anti-aircraft shells, and the food supplies necessary to feed the ground crews and other necessities were added, the total supplies necessary for upkeep alone would amount to astronomical figures.

"For the transportation of these supplies, at present a great air transportation force has been mobilized to carry supplies from India. Even if the old Burma route is reopened and worked to its maximum the supplies entering China would amount to a measely 15,000 tons per month However, this is hardly enough to meet the demands.

"It is for this reason that Chennault has been hoping for an open sea port near his base."

U.S. MAGAZINE HITS BRITISH INDIA POLICY

Life Carries Four Pages of Starvation Scenes in Bengal Province

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—With bitter denunciations of the British policy in India continuing to be made in the United States, the American weekly magazine, Life, in its recent issue carried four pages of photographs of starvation scenes in Bengal. The photographs under the caption, "A Million Indians Starve," has awakened wide reaction in the country, it is reported from New York.

Carrying the pictures, Life declared, "The British Government is making various excuses concerning the horrible situation but the fact is that there are several million tons of cereals in India today than there were in 1941-42. The principle reason for the famine is the partial breakdown in responsible government. The rest is pure inflation."

It is recalled that Henry Luce, editor of Life, once denounced the imperialistic British colonial policy in an open letter to the British people. It is believed that the latest pictures and article carried in Life will bring about more strain in the relations between America and Britain.

SULTANS WILL RULE 4 NEW THAI STATES

Military Regime to Be Shortly Abolished

Domei

BANGKOK, December 17.—The military administration which has been hitherto in force in four Malai States which were incorporated into Thailand will be shortly replaced by provincial administration, under the jurisdiction of native sultans who will be further invested with political power, it is reported today by the Thai press.

Upon the abolition of the military administration, the four States are to be directly administered by their respective sultans with the installation of the same political structure as in other provinces in Thailand.

MEET TO BOOST ASIA TIES

For the purpose of further tightening the ties binding the nations of Greater East Asia, an Asia Development Cooperation Conference is scheduled to be held on December 22 in Tokyo sponsored by the Koa Sohonbu, (Asia Development Headquarters) of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

On the occasion, various practical measures to further enhance the activities of the movement for the development of East Asia will be thoroughly discussed.

YANK LEADERS UNABLE TO HIDE PACIFIC DEFEAT

Gradually Make Admission But In 'Honeyed Words' to Appease U.S. Public

IGUCHI HITS KNOX POLICY

Truth Can Never Be Concealed, Says Spokesman, in Attacking Foe's Propaganda

Frank Knox, United States Secretary of the Navy, has been compelled to make optimistic claims in order to neutralize the effects which the staggering series of American losses are beginning to have on the public mind, Sadao Iguchi, Spokesman of the Board of Information, commented at a press conference held on Friday. Knox is also making some admissions of losses in an attempt to shift public attention away from other more calamitous defeats but all his work will go to nought because the truth cannot be kept concealed, the Spokesman said.

Mr. Iguchi stated that Knox had declared at a press conference on December 14 that "the preliminaries of fighting a major Pacific offensive are out of the way" and that the United States was "getting ready to drive home some hard blows." He said that Knox boasted, "We are getting stronger and stronger all over the Pacific," and claimed that there had been "no battle of significance in the Pacific for at least a month."

Hiding Severe Defeat

"In this optimistic and cocksure manner," commented Mr. Iguchi, "Knox continues to smooth over the rough spots in his Pacific campaign and thus conceal the heavy losses of a hundred warships and thousands of personnel suffered by his vaunted navy in the Pacific since the Mono Battle late in October."

The Spokesman declared that the need of the American Navy Secretary to speak thus was only too apparent. 'The heavy losses of the recent series of battles off Bougainville and in the Gilberts which the United States authorities have been trying hard to cover up have begun to leak out to the public, as they inevitably must, compelling Knox to make optimistic claims to confuse the public mind and thus neutralize the damaging effects of the losses on a weakening national morale," he asserted.

"To give some plausible proof of the veracity of his statements, Knox has made a concession by admitting with surprising promptness that 'very heavy losses' were suffered in the Gilberts operations," the Spokesman remarked, adding, "this admission is nothing more than a means by which to shift public attention away from the bigger losses, such as those suffered in the northern Solomons, and even those admissions he has tried to minimize by making optimistic declarations."

Declaring that this America propaganda trick was only too well known, Spokesman Iguchi said, "The truth cannot be concealed or passed over with such a transparent poker face. Knox's Cabinet colleague Stimson has, in an abstract sort of way, admitted just where the United States stands at present in regard to the war operations. He said that war falls into three periods: first the onset; second the period of 'drag', and third, the finish, and that, and I quote him, 'I don't think we, Americans, can say our military forces have more than entered on the second period of the war—the period of "drag"—when the weight of combat losses bear heavily on our troops.'"

Combat Losses Heavy

"Stimson can be honest at times and the 'period of drag' with consequent heavy combat losses is where the United States will continue to remain in all the time," Mr. Iguchi declared.

"At any rate, if the loss of more than a hundred war vessels and several tens of thousands of men within the matter of weeks is only the preliminary to a major offensive, the Imperial Headquarters may well expect a bumper crop on their hands and the Washington authorities will have to hatch new excuses to make to their people," he said.

Sun Given New Post

Domei

NANKING, December 16.—The National Government of China appointed Sun Yun-chang, Director of the General Affairs Board of the Chekiang Provincial Government as member of the All China Economic Committee at the Supreme National Defense Council meeting held today.

THAILAND BOLSTERS NATION'S STRUCTURE

Various Industries Developed, Culture Enhanced and Finance Made Sound

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BANGKOK, December 14.—The soundness of Thailand's financial and economic structure has been maintained in spite of the changes due to the war. The nation is making headway in the development of light industries and the people have become conscious of the country's ancient culture, reports Chiaki Yokota, manager of the Bangkok Branch of the Asahi Shimbun.

The strenuous efforts the Thailand Government has made since its participation in the current war two years ago are reflected in the progress she has made in strengthening her internal structure. For instance, the interpellations made in the ordinary session of the Thai National Assembly, which was convened on June 24 covered 202 bills, 87 of which had been brought forward from the preceding session.

Government Strengthened

The remarkable progress Thai has made in its political activities has been due chiefly to Premier Phibun who, in view of the international situation, is taking all the necessary measures to strengthen the Government. For instance, on September 15, he promoted Lieutenant-General Adun Detcharat, Vice Premier and Superintendent-General of the Metropolitan Police; replaced Direk Jaiyanama, Ambassador to Tokyo, by Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, then Foreign Affairs Minister; appointed Justice Minister Captain Thamrong Nawasawat as Acting Foreign Affairs Minister, and Thavi Bunyaket, State Minister, as Assistant Foreign Affairs Minister; Wanit Pananon, State Minister, as Vice-Finance Minister.

On October 1, the Thai Government started deliberations on the national expenditures for the forthcoming fiscal year by organizing a Budget Deliberative Commission with the Financial Affairs Minister as Chairman assisted by 12 experts. On November 1, an extraordinary session of the National Assembly was convened in order to submit the national budget to the Assembly members.

The budget for the new fiscal year is much larger than the one for the current year and the military expenditures are expected to make a bigger percentage than this year, namely 34.7 per cent. The tax bearing capacity of the Thai people is steadily growing larger which is making the financial structure of the country healthier.

Anti-Inflation Steps Taken

Two years having passed since Thailand entered the current war, it is quite natural that the efforts of the Thai Government should be directed to the prevention of inflation. The Thai authorities are taking various steps in order to prevent a further official prices on more than 300 necessities, including steel wire, nails, zinc plate, thread, sugar, medicine, matches, cement cotton goods ironwares, paper, etc. Besides, in order to absorb the extra purchasing power of the people, the Government is encouraging savings, issuing lottery tickets, placing restrictions on the financial activities of the people.

For many years, Thailand has been following a healthy and sound financial policy, which is being maintained in spite of the great changes made necessary due to the current war. For instance, the Thai Government is actively engaged in the development of industries and the reformation of farming. In pre-war days, Thailand had for its financial basis a few agricultural industries only, including the production of rice and teak.

In view of the fundamental change in the economic world after the outbreak of the current war the country is doing its best to develop a large number of new industries, such as the construction of roads, canals, improvement of the irrigation system, cultivation of cotton, beans, tobacco and vegetables, production of bamboo works, cages, matting, hats, earthen wares, porcelain wares, etc. Moreover, a country-wide movement is afoot in order to supply each farmer with a loom so that the Thailanders can attain self sufficiency in clothing.

Light Industries Developed

The shortage of coal, oil and electric power has resulted in the poor development of modern industries, the only factories in operation in pre-war days being rice cleaning mills, tin and rubber factories under the direct management of the Government. After the outbreak of the current war however, the Government has been making strenuous efforts to develop a number of light industries, such as tobacco growing, hat and shoe making, glass manufacture, medicine production, textiles, oil and fat, pencil manufacture, porcelain industry, and others.

Efforts are also being made by the Government in order to liberate the peasants from the grip of money-lenders who have been exacting such a high interest as 120 per cent a year from the poor peasants. By the efforts of the Government such debts have been replaced by those bearing only an interest of 10 per cent a year.

Progress has also been made in the field of culture. Among others, the promulgation of the new articles of faith, the National Education Promotion Act, the National Youths Training Board, the mass marriage encouragement movement, the national culture enhancement movement and the holding of various exhibitions may be mentioned.

The new articles of faith for Thailanders were promulgated on May 11, contains 14 articles and begins: "We Thailanders love our country more strongly than our own lives." The articles urge the people of Thailand to play an active part in the cultural development of the country. The National Education Promotion Act, which was promulgated on May 17, aims at the speedy banishment of illiteracy. Any citizen of Thailand, who fails to attain some knowledge of reading and writing by the end of the current year, is liable to a fine of 5 bahts.

The National Youths Training Board Act, which was promulgated on September 16, aims at the training of yuvajon and yuvanari, that is young men and young girls. The authorities are also considering the amalgamation of the boy scouts to facilitate training.

The mass marriage movement is designed to increase the population of Thailand from the 18,000,000 at present at 40,000,000 in 30 years. The movement was started in March last and up to the present, 176 couples have taken advantage of this system. Competitive exhibitions are being held in various parts of the country and these are expected to go a long way in promoting the national culture of Thailand in fields such as agriculture, fine arts, manual art and others.

Foe Pushing Plans For Second Front

(Continued From Page 1)

victory in the war with the Reich.

The great majority of the people in Britain honestly believe that the war will be over next year because of what Churchill and Smuts are saying.

Undue Optimism

Most of the newspapers in Britain support this view, which rests on the assumption that the second front will be pushed in the form of a lightning operation. It is the tacit understanding of these papers that on all fronts America and Britain will show themselves overwhelmingly superior to the enemy in military strength. These papers have no doubt that in the winter the Soviet forces will gain results which will decide the trend of the European War.

This optimism of the British, as explained by the London correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, is a result of their underestimation of Germany's national power.

Germany has 180 to 200 army divisions on the Eastern Front. In South and West Europe it has upward of 100 divisions.

A military commentator in Britain recently disclosed his views on the capabilities of Germany which are different to those generally accepted by the British public. This commentator, after surveying Germany's military strength, arrives at the conclusion that the anti-Axis countries must have at least the same military strength possessed by Germany if they hope to attack the Reich effectively.

Thus, they must place on the field more troops than Germany has. However, the fact of the matter, according to the writer, is that the German forces would have all the advantages of an army on the defensive. Above all, they would have the advantage of concentrating on the points of the enemy's attack.

Need Huge Forces

The writer also opines that if the anti-Axis forces hope to invade western Europe successfully they must be two or three times stronger numerically than the Germans.

The next question to arise is the size of the reserve strength the Germans will need to meet offensive operations by the anti-Axis countries on various fronts.

On the Eastern Front Germany has nearly 200 divisions of troops on lines 2,000 kilometers long. The strength the German forces on the Eastern Front, therefore, is in full accord with the general view held among military observers that a division of troops, including those in reserve, is needed to maintain a front of from 10 to 15 kilometers long.

Of course it is a question whether Germany is in a position to place on the western and southern fronts the same strength of troops that it has on the Eastern Front. But the fact remains that the general situation would be favorable for the army on the defensive. As the anti-Axis forces would have to land along a long coast line the Germans would be in a position to concentrate their strength only on the points where landing operations are actually made.

Meanwhile, British newspapers, according to the London correspondent of the Neue Zuercher Zeitung, recognize that weather and geographical conditions will decide the date of the anti-Axis counter-offensive operations in Western Europe.

The correspondent makes the remarks:

"On the Eastern Front, which has a role in the pending anti-Axis general attack upon Europe, the ground is frost-bound until February and March. Then comes an interval during which the ground is muddy. This lasts until the end of May.

"In western Europe there is much mud in France, Belgium, and the Netherlands in early spring. Thus, it can be noted that an expeditionary army would have to undergo great setbacks if it were dispatched to any of these countries at that time of year. In winter the seas are heavy and this means that great difficulties would attend any attempt to land forces from small barges. However, such an attempt would be favored by long nights and foggy weather.

"In the Balkans the weather is unfavorable with the probability of heavy snow falls until March.

"When all this is considered, one will find it hard to make any prediction about the time when the anti-Axis may make an attack on Europe. Most observers are inclined to hold the view that it will be several months before any large-scale anti-Axis military operations will commence in Europe."

TRAINING OF INDIANS STARTS IN THAILAND

Center Is Opened by Independence League To Augment Fighting Force Under Bose

Domei

BANGKOK, December 16.—The Indian volunteer training center at Chonbri, about 100 kilometers to the southeast of Bangkok has started activities today. The training center is managed by the Territorial Committee for Thailand of the Indian Independence League which started the construction of the training center some time ago.

Kowloon Also to Train

Domei

HONGKONG, December 16.—The training of volunteers to the Indian National Army will be started on a regular basis on December 18 at Kowloon in order to increase the fighting strength under the command of Subhas Chandra Bose, Head of the Provisional Government of Azad Hind. A certain number of Indian youths selected from among those resident in Hongkong have already finished rigid military training at Hongkong, and are shortly leaving for Shonan to join the army under Subhas Bose.

With a view to sending more volunteer soldiers to the Indian front, the Hongkong Branch of the Indian Independence League has decided to conduct the military training of Indian youths on a regular basis from now on, and a certain number of selected youths are expected to enter a training center newly opened at Kowloon on December 18. These youths will undergo rigid military training like Japanese soldiers, so that they may meritoriously discharge their heavy duties at the front line.

Chiang's Plan To Open Route Gets Nowhere

(Continued From Page 1)

have declared officially that the force will be increased to 100,000.

In recent days, Lo Cho-yin has handed over the command to Cheng Tung-kuo, former commander of the 8th army, who is now commanding this unit as the commander of the newly organized 1st army. He is a former subordinate of Chen and is said to be one of the most brilliant of the Chungking generals. It can be seen that Chiang Kai-shek appointed him in order to have his joint operations carried out smoothly. Thus, Chiang placed big hopes on opening the Ledo route, but could do nothing in face of the solid Japanese defense setup. Not only that, but in the recent Yunnan operations, the Japanese Forces moved out and annihilated the Chen Cheng forces on the west side of the Nu River.

Failed Yunnan Forces

The British and American forces, as well as those of Chungking, in India, who were supposed to move in close coordination with the Chungking forces in Yunnan, did not lift a finger to aid them. Embittered by this coldness, Chen Cheng sulked home to Chungking having lost face. The British have shown no interest in the establishment of a Ledo route, being occupied with the intensification of the Indian independence movement. Only America, which is in great fear of a Chungking desertion of the anti-Axis camp, is showing favor.

But even America has only sent a group of arrogant officers and a small number of engineers to the Chungking forces in India and are not going forward to extend earnest operational cooperation. Though the Chungking forces in India have worked hard and built a part of the Ledo route along the Himalaya foothills, before them stands the steel-solid Japanese wall of defense, and once they start futile action in the border area, as they recently did, they are dealt crushing blows. That being the case no protest can be made against Chen Cheng leaving the battlefield and going home.

The organization, equipment, and command of the Chungking forces in India are controlled by Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander of the American forces in India and China, here again revealing the poisonous American hand of control over China. According to prisoners and those who have voluntarily given themselves up, the arrogance of the American officers toward the Chungking troops is inexpressible and because of that internal clashes are occurring continually. The Chungking forces in India are finding out through experience that the opening of a Ledo route against the Japanese Forces is something impossible to bring about.

Soviets to Arm Czechs

Domei

MOSCOW, December 15.—The organization of Czechoslovakian army equipped with arms provided by the Soviet Union was decided at the conference held in Moscow participated in by Dr. Eduard Benes, President of the refugee Czechoslovakian regime, and the Soviet authorities, it is reported by the Pravda today.

STIMSON DISCLOSES U.S. WAR CASUALTIES

Claims Only 131,093 Army, Navy Men Killed Since Outbreak of Conflict

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—The total casualties of the American forces from the outbreak of the current war up to November 30 this year have been given at 131,093 by Secretary of War, Colonel Henry L. Stimson, says a Washington message.

The figures, undoubtedly much reduced from actual ones, are as follows:

Army—	
Killed	15,334
Wounded	35,049
Missing	23,725
Captives	24,486
Total	98,594
Navy—	
Killed	13,983
Wounded	5,863
Missing	8,406
Captives	4,247
Total	32,499
Grand total	131,093

7,500,000 Enemy Killed

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—Regarding the enormous loss of men in the European War, a United Press dispatch from New York revealed today that the anti-Axis camp so far has suffered the loss of 7,500,000 men and the Axis forces, 2,500,000. Over 10,000,000 non-combatants have died from air raids, starvation and sickness, it is further disclosed.

With regard to war expenditure, it is reported that the expenditure in the present war has already reached $143,000,000,000, while the total expenditure during the last World War was not more than $32,000,000,000.

Famous Lama Priest Lauds Nippon Strength

(Continued From Page 1)

prevalent there. Japan is so beautiful that on my way to Haneda by air, I felt as if I were flying over Paradise, like an angel descending over a Heavenly Kingdom."

Tokan Tada, Professor at Keio University and authority of Tibetan language who acted as interpreter for the visiting Lama, explained that the Tibetan scenery is so awfully desolate, especially at night, that it was natural that Reverend Nag-dban Ye-ses should have observed this country that way. Professor Tada also revealed that the Hutukhutu had been so greatly impressed by the serene and awe-inspiring atmosphere prevailing at the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace, the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine that he did not want to see any other place in this country after he had visited these places because he had already understood what Japan really was.

The War of Greater East Asia, according to the Hutukhutu, is being fought against the enemies of Buddhism. Japan is fighting hard, he said, against these fatal enemies and thus protecting the Lamas. He said: "Tibet, Outer and Inner Mongolia, China, Manchoukuo, Japan are all Buddhist countries and, therefore, these nations should unite themselves in one objective of enhancing Buddhist faith."

In conclusion, the great Lama expressed his gratitude to Japan for dispatching troops to the sacred place of Wu'taishan soon after the outbreak of the China Affair and protecting the Lamas and Lamaist establishment from hostile bandits.

Reverend Nag-dban Ye-ses and Reverend Blo-bzan Dpal-bzan visited Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at the War Ministry at 2 p.m. on Friday and later were guests of Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, at a tea party held at 2:30 p.m. at the latter's official residence.

Reich Forces In Italy Halt Enemy Drives

(Continued From Page 1)

operations in the Kherson sector and between the Pripet and Beresina Rivers, states a message from the front line.

A Moscow report says that the Red Army has assumed the offensive and a furious battle is developing on the banks of the Teterev River, 55 miles west of Kiev.

The Red Army in the Kirovograd sector strongly attacked the German positions on December 15. The Reich troops however, repulsed the Soviet units and started an effective counter-attack, advancing some distance. Thus, the Soviet attempt to capture Kirovograd has failed. The Red Army which had advanced southward from Cherkassy is now engaging the German troops 16 miles southwest of the city.

SHALE OIL PLANTS SET

S.M.R. to Raise Output of Vital Material at Fushun

Domei

HSINKING, December 15.—The South Manchuria Railway Company will carry out an expansion of shale oil extraction by establishing new plants at Fushun, which will begin operation by the beginning of 1945 at the latest, it was learned here today.

The new plants will intensify the output of by-products of shale oil, as well as of the oil itself. These by-products include pitch and coke, which are vitally necessary in the manufacture of electrodes for lubricating oil and carbon black, a material essential in refining rubber.

3,000 NEEDY P.I. FAMILIES TO RECEIVE X'MAS GIFTS

Domei

MANILA, December 17.—Three thousand most needy families, including 500 war widows of the former USAFFE men are being selected by the Bureau of Public Welfare to receive Christmas gifts from the current Christmas and Year-end Charity Drive sponsored by the Manila Shimbun.

The gift-giving will be held in the grounds of the Philippine Normal School on the afternoon of December 22, under the joint auspices of the Kalibapi and Manila Shimbun, after which a program will be presented in the school auditorium.

The Charity Fund Campaign, which will be held for four more days, this morning reached 127,000 pesos.

Warns People of Bengal

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—The Governor of Bengal Province today warned the people that they must expect greater and more powerful bombing raids by the Japanese Air Units, and urged them to devote greater efforts for air raid defense, according to a Calcutta dispatch.

CHRISTMAS MUSIC GIVEN AT GERMAN CHURCH HERE

Students of German School Take Part; Embassy Members Among Audience

An appreciative audience of both young and old folks filled the German Church, Kojimachi 2 chome Nakarokubancho, on Friday evening from 5:30 p.m. when students of the local German School participated in a concert of old and modern Christmas music.

Beneath a wreath of soft green pine branches, earnest young faces shone in the light as small hands deftly manipulated their instruments.

The program consisted mostly of Christmas music by Bach and other famous composers.

An atmosphere of international goodwill pervaded the church as Germans and Japanese, side by side, enjoyed the good music rendered by soloists, chorus and instruments.

Among the audience were the Military, Naval and Air Attaches from the German Embassy.

The
Bank of Taiwan, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED: 1899

President: YAKICHI SUITSU, Esq.
Vice-President: EIZO UEYAMA, Esq.
Directors:
HYOTARO MOTOHASHI, Esq., TOZO HIRANO, Esq.,
FUMIO NARITA Esq., TADASHI NAKAJIMA, Esq.
Head Office: TAIHOKU
Tokyo Branch: No. 2 Marunouchi 1-chome, Kojimachi-ku
MAGOJIRO DOI, Manager

BRANCHES and AGENTS
Japan: Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, Hakodate, Keelung, Taichu, Shoka, Kagi, Tainan, Takao, Giran, Tamsui, Toen, Shinchiku, Nanto, Heito, Taito, Karenko, Makong, Gosei.
Kwantung: Dairen.
China: Shanghai, Hankow, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Canton, Kiangwan, Soochow, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Siakwan, Wuhu, Kiukiang, Nanchang, Wuchang, Tai-hsien, Luchow, Anking, Chaochow.
Hainan Island: Hoihow, Yulin, Kachek, Hokurei.
South Sea Islands: Truk.
Philippine Islands: Manila, Davao, Cebu, Baguio, Bacolod, Legaspi.
Malai: Shonan.
Djawa: Soerabaya, Semarang, Djakarta.
Lesser Sunda: Singaradja.
Borneo: Banjermasin, Balik-Papan, Pontianak, Tarakang, Samarinda.
Celebes: Macassar, Menado.
Ceram: Amboina.
New Britain Island: Raboul.
New Guinea: Manokwari, Wewak, Madang, Alexis Haven.
Others: Hongkong, Bombay, London, New York.
Correspondents in the principal cities and towns throughout the world.

ART EXHIBITION
Based on legends prevalant in the Common Prosperity Region of Greater East Asia
Sponsored by the Taisei Yokusan Kai Koa Sohombu and the Daitoa Geijutsu-in
Supported by the Ministries of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and Education, and the Board of Information
Until December 29th on 4th floor
MITSUKOSHI
NIHOMBASHI

The
Yokohama Specie Bank
Limited
Established 1880

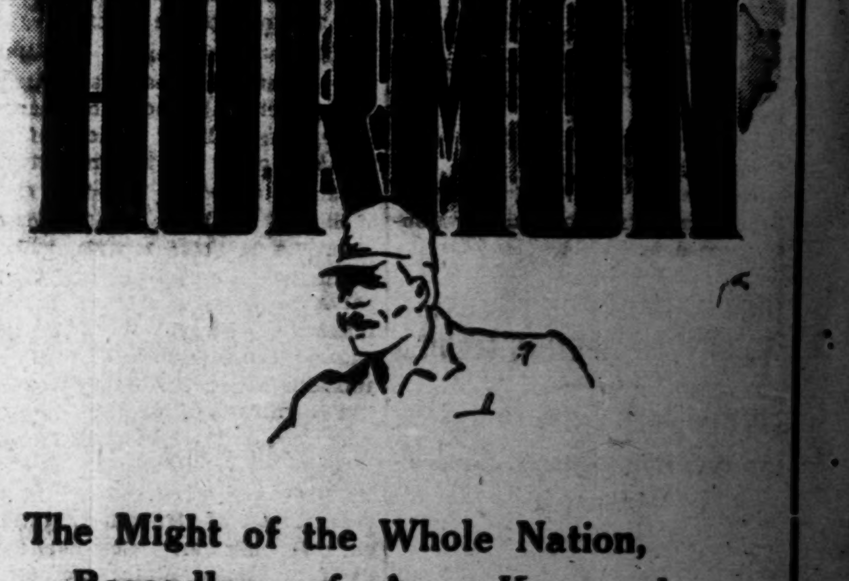
Capital (Paid up) ..¥100,000,000
Reserve Funds ¥150,500,000

PRESIDENT:
H. KASHIWAGI
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
S. ASADA
S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
H. Kashiwagi, S. Asada, Baron K. Iwasaki, Baron I. Morimura, K. Kodama, T. Okubo, J. Okada, Viscount H. Kano, G. Kishinami, T. Ohmura, K. Itoh

Head Office, Yokohama

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
Japan
Fukuoka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Tokyo (Marunouchi & Nihonbashi), Yokohama (Head Office).
Manchoukuo & Mongolia
Changchiakow, Dairen, Fengtien (Shoseikan & Naniwa), Harbin, Hsinking, Yingkow.
China
Canton, Chefoo Hankow, Hangchow, Hoihow Hongkong, Kowloon, Kinhwa, Nanking, Ningpo, Peking (Tojyo & 7 Ku), Pengpu, Shanghai, Shaohsing, Sasi, Shihhweiyao, Tientsin (Asahi-Gai & 3rd St. & Miyajima), Tsinan, Tsingtao.
French Indo-China
Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon.
Thailand
Alor-Star, Bangkok, Kota-Bharu, Kuala-Trengganu.
Burma
Bassein, Lashio, Mandalay, Maymyo, Moulmein, Myingyan, Rangoon, Taunggyi, Tavoy.
Malai
Ipoh, Johore-Bharu, Kuala-Lipis, Kuala-Lumpur, Kuantan, Malacca, Penang, Seremban, Shonan, Taiping.
Sumatra
Bencoolen, Bukit-Tingi, Djambi, Kota-Raja, Medan, Padang, Pakanbaroe, Palembang, Pangkal-Pinang, Sibolga, Telok-Betong.
Djawa
Bandoeng, Bogor, Djakarta (Sationsplan & Noordwijk) Djember, Jogjakarta, Kediri, Madioen, Magelang, Malang, Pekalongan, Poerwo-Kerto, Semarang, Serang, Soerakarta, Sourabaya, Tjirebon.
Borneo
Api, Burnei, Kuchin, Miri, Sandakan, Sibu, Tawao.
The Philippines
Manila.
Europe & South America
Berlin, Hamburg, Paris, Rio de Janeiro.
Temporarily Closed
(Alexandria, Bombay, Calcutta, Honolulu, Karachi, London, Los Angeles, New York, San Francisco, Seattle, Sydney).
Every Description of Banking Business Transacted.



The Might of the Whole Nation, Regardless of Age, Keeps the Furnace of Total Warfare Burning.

• • •

RIKEN HORMON is produced from extraction of animal viscera, which revitalizes and rejuvenates both men and women, and keeps the furnace within their bodies burning. These tablets are also effective for rundown feeling, NERVOUSNESS, NEURALGIA ASTHENIA after childbirth, etc.

Sold at All Drug Stores and Pharmacies
PRICE: ¥3.24 for 36 TABLETS

Manufactured by the Institute of Physico-Chemical Research, Tokyo

Sole Agents:
TAMAOKI SHOTEN
NIHONBASHI, TOKYO.

LAUREL LEADS WAY FOR REVIVAL OF P.I.

Under Able Leadership of President, Filipinos Rapidly Becoming True Orientals

President Jose P. Laurel on his return to Manila, reported to his Cabinet Council and National Assembly on the brilliant results attained by the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations in Tokyo, where he was present as the representative of the Republic of the Philippines. In an interview with Hideo Aragaki, general manager of the Philippines branch of the Asahi Shimbun, President Laurel said as follows:

"Let us advance along the highway shown us in the Joint Declaration given us by the Assembly. Therein, we see the right path for the Asiatic nations to follow. Many ships are now steaming for the same goal. They are steaming from different places, but their destination is the one and same. All the peoples of Greater East Asia are bound for this port—the port of destiny."

Makes Brief Survey

Following this interview, Mr. Aragaki, who has made an extensive and comprehensive study of the psychological makeup of the people of the Philippines, the future plans of her leaders and the valuable role she is playing in the War of Greater East Asia, gave his account of what is happening there by saying:

"I believe the wishes and resolution of President Laurel will be realized some day to his satisfaction by a greater degree than at the time he experienced while participating in the Assembly of Greater East-Asiatic Nations. It is the strong resolution of President Laurel to lay down his life, if necessary, for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. The leaders and the masses of the Filipinos are now realizing the fact that without Japan's decisive victory in the current war, the Philippines can never earn her freedom or happiness.

"The Filipino people deserved great credit for appointing Dr. Laurel as the first President of the new Philippine Republic, because his noble character is similar in many respects to the peculiar traits of the Japanese samurai of the old days. Besides, ever since the days of the American regime, he has been openly advocating the necessity of the Filipinos to return to their true Oriental spirit.

"The first task President Laurel tackled was to unify the national language; because the Filipinos speak English, Spanish, Tagalog, Chinese, and other languages. Wisely, Dr. Laurel decided to select Tagalog as the national language of the new Republic. In spite of the considerable inconveniences he had to overcome, he was responsible for the Philippines Constitution being drafted in Tagalog. Again, when assuming his office as the President of the Republic, he gave his inaugural address in Tagalog.

"It is believed that President Laurel will initiate many bills to be introduced into the present session of the National Assembly for the reformation of the educational system in his country for the purpose of banishing Anglo-Americanism and replacing it with respect for Oriental virtues. At the same time various organizations will be established for the study and dissemination of Oriental morals and culture as well as for the study of Japanese spirit and history."

Treacherous U.S. Methods

Mr. Aragaki, next, commented on the foul maneuvers of the ex-American overlords in their attempt to keep the Philippines in their clutches eternally by undermining the healthy financial growth of the nation.

He said, "It was the policy of the Washington Government to render the attainment of Philippines independence impossible by preventing the healthy, economic development of that country. As a result of the American policy toward the Philippines, the Filipinos became entirely dependent on America in all economic affairs. Even the financial basis of the Philippines Government was laid on a subsidy from the American Government.

"Thus, the financial revenue of the Philippines Government for the fiscal year of 1942 decreased by 110,000,000 pesos. In this manner the Washington Government revealed its malevolent intention of bringing about a financial collapse of the Philippines before the arrival of 1946 when the United States was to recognize the independence of the Philippines.

Mr. Aragaki added, "The fatal weakness of the Philippines in the pre-war days was that it produced only raw materials—there having been no manufacturing industries in the country. Consequently, the national economy of the country was in a crippled condition. But with the rapid revival of activities following the establishment of the Japanese Military Administration and the founding of the Philippines Republic, the Filipinos are now forging ahead rapidly for the attainment of self-sufficiency with two purposes in mind. The first is to be able to provide all the commodities required daily by the people of the Islands, and, the second is to develop the munitions industries which are essential for the defense of Greater East Asia. Japanese authorities also began the training of Filipinos along different lines of useful industrial activities such as the cultivation of cotton, distillation of alcohol, shipbuilding, mining, and producion of various provisions.

"The Government of the new Republic of the Philippines, by order of President Laurel, has established a Planning Board which is doing its utmost to speed the attainment of self sufficiency. Under the present circumstances, however, it is more important that the Philippines should execute her important duty as a producing center of war materials which are essential for the successful prosecution of the current war.

"Since the Americans are making desperate counter offensives in the Southern Pacific regions, the strategical and pivoted position of the Philippines in relation to other nations of Greater East Asia is of vital importance to Japan. Therefore, the new Republic should play an important part in this war being close to the Japanese line of communication to the southern Pacific war fronts.

"The Philippines is rich in mineral resources which are indispensable for munitions and great stress has been placed on the production of local manganese ore which is reputed to contain over 50 per cent of this valuable metal. Manganese, it may be recalled, is used as an alloy for the production of special steel. The chrome industry is also playing an important role as can be seen by the record-breaking output which exceeded twice the quantity Japan had expected during the last fiscal year.

"Through the cooperation of Japanese and Filipino firms the wooden shipbuilding industry is being rapidly develped throughout the country. Many of these ships have been launched and are now engaged in the vital task of transporting war materials."

Vice-Ministers Hold Meeting

The Vice Ministers' regular meeting was held on Thursday morning at the Prime Minister's official residence to discuss various problems.

Second, Third Aerial Battles Off Gilberts Vividly Related

By HIROSHI MATSUSHIMA
Of the Navy Press Corps

AT AN UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC.—Behind the Imperial Headquarters' announcement on the sinking of four enemy aircraft carriers and two cruisers in the Second and Third Aerial Battles Off the Gilbert Islands lies a vivid action story of the heroism of Japanese Navy Airmen. The following is that story, based on information received at the base from which the Navy Eagles operated in the battles which proved so successful for them but so miserable for the foe:

The day dawned bright and clear for the first time in five days. The planes which had set out to attack the enemy on Tawara Island returned with information that fierce fighting was still raging on that island and that all indications pointed to the fact that the enemy forces were about to receive more reinforcements.

Presently, the Japanese planes were loaded with their deadly cargoes and took off for another raid on the enemy.

In the afternoon and in the evening reinforcements for our bomber and fighter plane squadrons zoomed into the base.

Battle Begins

On the next day, November 26, the Second Aerial Battle Off the Gilbert Islands began. At X o'clock in the morning Japanese scout and contact planes left the base. Our attack planes took off later.

At X o'clock information from the scout planes reached the base saying that an enemy mobile unit, with aircraft carriers as the mainstay, had been sighted cruising northwest of Makin Island.

Our contact planes were informed of this and were instructed to keep track of the enemy's position. At the same time orders were flashed to the attack units to "destroy the enemy."

Meanwhile, the attack party roared toward the enemy mobile fleet and when it has arrived at the scene of action it ran into a squall. Undaunted, however, our planes broke formation and dived toward the enemy warships. There followed the roar of big explosions as the torpedo planes commanded by First-Lieutenant N scored direct hits on an enemy aircraft carrier which could be seen enveloped in smoke and flames. Meanwhile, another enemy plane carrier received its death blows, and with this, the commander of the attack unit flashed th news back to the base that two enemy aircraft carriers had been sunk.

One Japanese plane, which had distinguished itself in the battle, had not returned to the base.

On November 27, the sky was clear—it was a perfect day for an attack. Scout planes took off to search for the enemy, followed by contact planes whose duty it was to cling to and follow the foe.

Given Effective Blows

By this time, the number of enemy planes raiding this base had declined greatly. The only planes sighted were B-17's and B-24's which came from bases far in the rear with the mission to cover their surface units. It seemed that the series of destructive blows dealt the enemy aircraft carriers had been pretty effective and that the enemy's ship-based planes were no longer able even to protect their own fleet.

A huge attack squadron roared off, led by Lieutenant-Commander K and sent off by Commander S who told them prior to the take-off, "Surprise-attack them and don't let even one ship escape."

At X o'clock, a scout plane radioed: "Huge enemy unit sighted. Several warships including aircraft carriers. Midway between Tarawa and Makin." From each of the scout planes sent out came reports. It was such that the attack unit commander had to think for a moment.

From the reports, it was evident that there were two enemy surface units; one midway between Tarawa and Makin which was built around aircraft carriers, and another fleet west of Tarawa. Lieutenant-Commander N made up his mind, "We'll go after the aircraft carriers first. If we still have surplus power after hitting them, we'll go after the other enemy ships."

"All planes fly below the clouds, at an altitude of X meters. Let none fall behind!" They forced their way through the terrific squall. It was a dangerous and heroic flight.

Spots Scout Plane

After flying for about an hour and a half the plane on the extreme right wing of the attack units spotted a comrade scout plane. The heroism of the scout plane airmen in still clinging to the enemy was felt deeply by the attack plane fliers. They looked with thanks toward their comrade plane.

Below them were zig-zagging two aircraft carriers and cruisers and battleships. They were moving at about 10 knots per hour. The only thing the Japanese airmen wanted to do now was to wipe out the enemy. Each picked out his prey and the planes dove low and skimmed over the water, ready to unleash their torpedoes. With the Unit Commander's order, "Tear in!" the planes hurtled toward their objectives. From each ship in the enemy fleet came a furious torrent of anti-aircraft fire. The night sky glowed with tracers and exploding shells. The torpedoes, which were released at the right moment, tore through the waves toward the enemy ships, leaving behind them streaks of white.

By the time the torpedo planes had barely swerved out of the way of the enemy fire and had turned to find out how their torpedoes had fared, one large-sized aircraft carrier had already been broken in two and had sunk instantaneously.

Toward its left another aircraft carrier was spurting out a tower of flames. X minutes later it was swallowed by the waves, stern first.

Another warship, a battelship or cruiser, was burning in just the way the aircraft carrier had been, and was twisting around as if in fearful agony.

Two cruisers were also burning furiously. By the light of the flames could be seen an infinite number of the carriers' planes, burning and floating on the water. About ten minutes later, all had disappeared under water. Thus ended the Third Aerial Battle Off the Gilbert Islands.

Looking at their fuel gauges, the attack planes gave up going after the other enemy fleet and roared back to their base in triumph. Behind these brilliant battle results were five planes which did not return. It must be remembered that two scout planes, had plunged against the enemy warships after having fought with large-sized enemy planes or after being unable to remain aloft waiting for the attack units to arrive.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

December 16

Several Soviet attacks against the bridgehead of Kherson collapsed in the face of concentrated German defense fire.

In the area of Kirovograd our troops, after warding off enemy attacks, continued their counter-attacks and captured by storm several localities and important sectors in face of tough enemy resistance.

At the Pripet the Soviets attacked with the support of tanks. They were repulsed and suffered heavy losses. In the fighting around Zhlobin all enemy attempts at breaking through were frustrated again after fluctuating fighting.

South of Nevel heavy defensive fighting is going on with the Soviets attacking with numerically superior forces. Some 76 enemy planes were shot down over the Eastern Front.

In the western sector of the southern Italian front the enemy launched an attack with major forces on both sides of the Mignano yesterday. All attacks were beaten off and numerous tanks were destroyed. Fighting is going on for a height northwest of Mignano which had been temporarily lost. Keeping up their attacks with the support of tanks in the eastern sector the British again yesterday suffered heavy losses in men and material.

A North American bomber formation in the noon hours yesterday raided Innsbruck. Damage was done in particular to residential quarters and cultural buildings. Last night a few enemy planes carried out nuisance raids over the Rheno-Westphalian industrial district.

ENEMY WILL SUFFER INCREASING LOSSES

Army Press Chief Sees Little Chance for Foe in Vaunted Counter-Offensive

Right is on Japan's side and right will always prevail over wrong, but, despite that fact, the total strength of the people of Japan and of East Asia is necessary to win the current war, Colonel Shuitsu Matsumura, Chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, declared on Wednesday night. Speaking at the auditorium of the Nishi Nippon Shimbun Sha in Fukuoka, Colonel Matsumura also pointed out that as the enemy intensifies its counter offensive its losses will increase.

Colonel Matsumura's address, in substance, follows:

On Tuesday, Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo told the leaders of the Yokusei Kai (Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association) that the third year of the war would be the year of a decisive victory for Japan. The Prime Minister said that the fighting was becoming fiercer and that tremendous difficulties had to be expected, but that the people only had to manifest the spirit of absolute loyalty which they have held for 3,000 years and drive through to victory.

How then will the third year of the war, the year of a decisive victory, develop?

Establish Firm Setup

In the initial part of the first year of fighting, Japan extended her defensive sphere to the extent of four or five thousand kilometers. Economically, she established a self-sufficient setup and, militarily, she presented a threat to Australia and India. Working frantically, the enemy, during the second half of the first year, began to talk of a counter-offensive and, in the second year, the counter-offensive was put into effect.

American long-range planes now in operation are Boeing B-17's and North American B25's which have an operating radius of about 2,000 kilometers. The Berlin and Hamburg raids were carried out by these planes. A British military inspection party, which recently went to Finschhafen, said that the Pacific war was a war of long-range planes. Among the planes of this type now being planned by America are the B29 and the B32. According to what has been announced by the American War Production Board these planes weigh 40 tons fully equipped and that that they will be able to fly for 8,000 kilometers with a five-ton load of bombs.

The enemy says that these planes probably will be in action some time early next year. Here, we must note that these long-range planes are being prepared in order to raid Japan. The appearance of large-sized planes will make the war still more bitter and serious, which means that still greater numbers of airplanes and ships will be required in addition to perfecting the national defense setup.

Prime Minister Tojo clarified his faith in absolute victory in the following manner:

"1.—Right will always win. Japan took up arms in self-defense against enemy pressure. At the recent Cairo Conference the enemy propagandized that it would put more power into the Pacific war and reduce Japan to a third rate nation. But, contrary to its propaganda, the enemy is being dealt staggering losses by the Imperial Forces in the Bougainville and Gilbert areas.

Cannot Be Fooled

"In short, the enemy's aim is to hold on to Chiang Kai-shek and divide the peoples of East Asia. But, as the peoples of this region have actually experienced enemy aggression and pressure in the past, the unscrupulous enemy can no longer divide the peoples of East Asia.

"2.—Looking over the whole of the war situation, it must be said that the chance has come for us, not the enemy, to deal a staggering blow. In this connection, I remember the words of the late Colonel Yasumasa Ishida, an authority on annihilative operations and one of my instructors during my Army Staff College days, which were to the effect that the more persistent the enemy counter-offensive becomes the greater will be the losses our forces will be able to inflict upon the foe. This year we dealt losses amounting to 400,000 to the enemy. Next year we will have to deal them losses totalling a million.

"3.—Every bit of strength must be concentrated on the one point of winning this great war of hitherto unseen scale. The total strength of the united 100,000,000 people of Japan and the 1,000,000,000 people of East Asia must be concentrated on the war. At the time of the Mongol invasion, your ancestors gave their lives in beating back the enemy. I want you to remember that your duties are so much greater as to be incomparable with those of your ancestors."

PLANT NURSERIES PLANNED

Domei

MANILA, December 16.—The Food Administration announced that in order to step up the food production campaign, small plant nurseries will be established shortly at various strategic parts in Manila for the benefit of individual home gardeners.

It is understood that the Plant Industry Bureau is willing to lend gardening tools and distribute free seeds and seedlings of food crops best suited for cultivation in the city. City officials, as well as neighborhood association leaders, are cooperating with the Food Administration in order to increase the production of foodstuffs.

MANCHOUKUO IS SLATED TO UP CONSUMPTION TAX

To Increase Treasury Revenues, Bolster Move to Absorb Purchasing Power

Domei

HSINKING, December 15.—With a view to increase Treasury revenues and strengthen the absorption of surplus purchasing power and consumption control, the Manchoukuo Government has promulgated a decree for the increase of consumption taxes, on such articles as sake (Japanese wine), soft drinks, tobacco and special amusement taxes as well as income taxes on juridical persons.

Simultaneously, revision of part of the trade taxes and abolition of the mining tax will be put into force from January 1 next year.

As a result of the current increase in taxes, the revenue of the Treasury will be increased by ¥246,297,000 of which ¥26,208,000 will be raised by the sake tax ¥1,182,000 by the soft drink tax, ¥115,580,000 by the tobacco tax, ¥59,484,000 by the special amusement tax and ¥43,843,000 by the juridicial tax.

Enters Munitions Firm

Lieutenant-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, former Ambassador to the Soviet Union, has assumed presidency of a new munitions concern named the War Front Mining Company, according to the Asahi.

Classified Ads.

Bring Quick Results.

Advertisements, or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

JAPANESE girl wants work in foreign family. Prefers lower part of Kobe. Reply Box 311, Nippon Times, Kobe.

Help Wanted

JAPANESE clerk, male or female, with good knowledge of English, at foreign legation, Tokyo. Apply Box 310, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate, bought, sold or administered. Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency, 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Rent, Yokohama

SPACIOUS, lighted, office with telephone facility and godown, in business section, Yamashita-cho. Apply Vassanmal Bros., 75 Yamashita-cho. Tel. 2-1889.

For Sale

FOR urgent sale, Singer sewing machine, hand-driven, in good condition. Apply Miss Abaza, No. 8 Minamitera-machi, Mita, Shiba-ku.

PIANO with special features by George Russell, London, upright. Also beautifully carved lacquered wooden armchairs and table. Apply Box 776, Nippon Times, Yokohama.

SPECIAL Japanese "Ukiyoe," 3 volumes, ¥600. Please apply Box 304, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

COUCH, new or secondhand, about 4x7. Please write to Box 306, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, electric gramophones, radio-gramophones, pianos, organs, accordions, vacuum cleaners, sewing machines, electric razors, foreign furniture, new or used, wanted. Attractive prices paid. Please write or phone Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbo-cho, Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4159.

SKI shoes wanted. Size must be suitable for a child of 11 to 13 years old. Box 309, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SIDEBOARD, 1.60 to 1.70 meters long, preferably in black. Tel. Yokohama 2-4357.

USED phonographs and records—sold, bought or exchanged. Also all kinds of musical instruments. Write or phone. We will call. Melody-sha reliable store, 12 Ogawa-machi 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo, side street of Sumitomo Bank, Surugadai-shita tram crossing. Tel. Kanda 25-1408.

WARDROBE, toilet table with mirror, sofa, sitting room set. All must be de luxe make. Apply Box 307, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

GERMAN lessons and conversation by young German lady. Box 303, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

JAPANESE taught by an experienced teacher, author of "Japanese Conversation Reader"; terms moderate. Address: T. Oita, No. 13, Nagate-cho 5-chome, Nada-ku, Kobe.

PRIVATE German lessons and conversation, Berlin standard pronounciation. Fee (weekly lesson) ¥10 monthly. Miss Schwersenz, 3-5 Kasumigaoka, Yotsuya-ku, near Nihon Seinenkan.

SINGING and vocal art taught carefully, suitable voices developed by Tadashiki Hassei-ho Gakuin, 12 Shinryudo-cho, Azabu-ku or Post Office Box 393, Tokyo Central.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

HIDEYOSHI Dental Office. Dr. I. Hideyoshi, bridge and porcelain work, and general dental operations. Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Hideyoshi Bldg., 5-chome, Ginza Nishi, on the street leading to the Ginza from the Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza (57) 1210, 3342, 2663.

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call on appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Rate ¥3. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku. Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA HOSPITAL. Surgey, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 6-11 a.m., 2-6 p.m., 3 minutes from the Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. Ginza 57-2890.

PROF. Dr. S. Miyashita. Eye Specialist. English and German spoken. Hours: 2:30-5 p.m. Weekdays only. Daiichi-Sogo Building, Kyobashi tram crossing. Tel. Kyobashi 56-4464.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 2-6 p.m., mornings only on Sundays and National Holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. Ginza 57-0315.

DR. M. Takahashi (A.B., M.D. Stanford University). Specialist in ear, nose, and throat. Completely equipped lying-in facilities. 200 yards from Meguro Tram-stop. Shimo-meguro 1-119, Meguro-ku, Tokyo. Hours by appointment. Tel. Osaki 49-0417.

General

TYPEWRITERS

J. NARIKAWA Shokai, No. 2, 2-chome, Surugadai, Kanda-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-1988. New and rebuilt foreign and Japanese typewriters. Also accessories, repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in English and Japanese.

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

The Yasuda Bank, Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)
HEAD OFFICE:
6, 1-chome, Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo
Capital Subscribed . ¥160,000,000
Reserves ¥129,400,000
Chairman of the Board of Directors:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.,
Director and President:
HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.
Executive Director:
SEIICHI ANNEN, Esq.
Managing Directors:
AISAKU NAKAJIMA, Esq.
TOUJI URABE, Esq.
HIROMITSU TAKEUCHI, Esq.
TOSHIO OTSUKA, Esq.,

The Bank is now in command of the services which it has secured from many correspondents over the world, and is able to offer accommodation for all kinds of banking facilities, foreign and domestic.

Foreign Business:
Tokyo Head Office
Osaka Branch: Koraibashi, Higashi-ku.
Kobe Branch: Sakaemachi-dori.
Yokohama Branch: Honcho, Naka-ku.
Otaru Branch: Ironai-machi.
Nagoya Branch: Minami-Otsu-dori, Naka-ku.

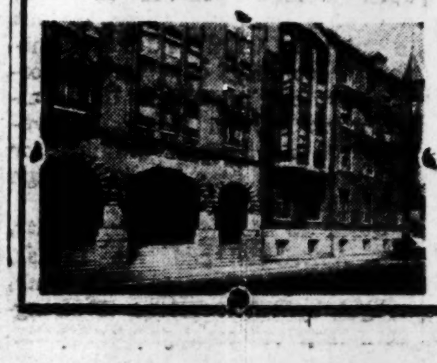
HELM HOUSE
APARTMENT
Completely furnished rooms with all modern conveniences.
[illegible] Yamashita-cho, Naka-ku, Yokohama
Tel. Nos. (2) 4731-5

Satisfaction Guaranteed
and Careful Cleaning and Repair Services.
Lowest Prices, Prompt
We Sell and buy New, Used, Rebuilt Machines. A Large Stock on Hand
Also Japanese Typewriters
NITTO Typewriter Co.
No. 2 Nichome, Yurakucho,
Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Kobe Hotel
Room Rates per day:
SINGLE
Without Bath . ¥ 4.00 up to ¥ 5.00
With Bath .... ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 8.00
DOUBLE
Without Bath . ¥ 6.00 up to ¥ 7.50
With Bath .... ¥ 9.00 up to ¥12.00
CHARGES:
Breakfast ¥1.00
Luncheon .... ¥2.00 to ¥2.50
Tea and Cakes ¥0.50
Dinner .... ¥2.50 to ¥3.00
Special Dinner Party ¥3.00 up
Very suitable for large and small gatherings Tea Room & Bar, Dining Room, Lounge.
Yamamoto-dori 1-chome, Kobe
Tel. Fukiai [illegible]

SUNTORY WHISKY
A GOOD QUALITY STRAIGHT WHISKY
FREE FROM IMPURITIES

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL, Ltd.
6 BUND, KOBE, JAPAN
The Well Known Hotel For Its Hospitable Service and Excellent Cuisine.
UNDER THE SAME MANAGEMENT



NIKKEBUIL & SINKOBUIL RESTAURANT
Two Popular-Priced First-Class Restaurants In the Business Center
S. KANO, Managing Director

Tomorrow!
Third
KREUTZER CONCERT (1943-44)
FIRST ORCHESTRA CONCERT with
The Tokyo Symphony Orchestra
Sunday, Dec. 19th, at 6:30 p.m.
at Hibiya Public Hall
Program
1. Overture "Siegeslied im Ostasien" .... HOSOKAWA
2. Concerto No. 3 c-minor .... BEETHOVEN
3. Symphony No. 5 e-minor .... TSCHAIKOWSKY
Soloist and Conductor: LEONID KREUTZER
Admission: ¥4.00, ¥3.00, ¥2.00 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, and also at the door.

The 4th Periodical Concert by
TOKYO KOSEI GAKUDAN
(Tokyo Symphonic Chorus)
Mixed and Female Chorus
by Tokyo Kosei Gakudan Groupe
Under the baton of TAMOTSU KINOSHITA
Piano Accompaniment: YASUKO ASAKURA
Wed., Dec. 22, at 6:30 p.m.
at Nihon Seinenkan
Program
1. KIYOSHI NOBUTOKI:
"Yamato-niwa" "Kora-wo-Omou-Uta"
"Ohshima-bushi" "Kino-Kuni-no-Uta"
"Sakura" "Haru-no-Yayoi"
(Six other numbers)
2. KANICHI SHIMOSA:
"Mizukusa" "Higure-no-Hana"
"Haru-no-Yuki" "Yoake-no-Kamome"
"Hana" "Sakura"
(Four other numbers)
Admission: ¥2.40 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE,
Yamano Music Store (Ginza), and Nihon Seinenkan.

Yamato Hotel
Nakayamate 2-chome, KOBE
Phone: Fukiai [illegible]
Ideally located in quiet surroundings and yet immediately accessible to the business centre.
Good Meals—Comfortable Rooms
ONE PERSON
E.P. Room........ [illegible]
E.P. Room with bath [illegible]

Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA
Office: 1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Nippon Times

Published by The Nippon Times, Ltd.
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku. Central P.O. Box 144, 352, 358.
Telephone: Ginza (57) 303, 404, 5857, 5858, 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times Tokyoyubin."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita 1770.
YOKOHAMA. 1, Itchome. Kaigan-dori, Nakaku, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 65, Naniwa-machi, Kobe. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month, ¥5.00; six months, ¥28.00; one year, ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. For foreign countries, including postage, six months, ¥42.40; one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1943

'Divide and Rule'

History proves that Britain built her far-flung empire on the unbridled principles of exploitation, ruthless domination and disregard for the welfare of others; the events of the past show that the British Empire, once founded, was maintained with diabolical cunning through the tactics of "divide and rule." The current tactics of Britain disclose that her leaders are still attempting to maintain the ill-gotten gains of the past through the same methods.

The most obvious example of this notorious policy can be seen in India, where the British have pitted Indians against Indians, Mohammedans against Hindus, the mercenaries against the patriots, the Northerners against the Southerners, through subtle, devastating propaganda. That these tactics have begun to fail in India is due solely to the heart-warming, stirring efforts of the courageous and thinking elements among the Indians, and not to any change of heart among the British themselves.

There are other regions where the British are also carrying on their policy of maintaining the upper hand by keeping various elements in bitter opposition to each other. Purposely instigating opposition to the French in Lebanon, the British are demanding the abandonment of the French Mandatory rule in that country. The French puppet regime has served its purpose, and now Britain wants to kick it out and to take over. If Britain has her way about it, the misguided French and the people of Lebanon will be the losers; Britain will be the sole winner, the party to whom all the rights are eventually relegated.

But in resisting the British demands, the French in Lebanon have made one very pertinent and important suggestion: the British should clean up affairs in Palestine, the source, so the French claim, of all Arab troubles.

The situation in India commands the world's attention because of the very immensity of the issues involved, but Palestine presents the most openly flagrant of all the examples of the British policy of "divide and rule." Here the British have sat for decades on the lid of a boiling cauldron of seething hate and animosity cleverly implanted by the British between the Jews and the Arabs. Numerous promises have been made by the British to both groups, and every one of these promises has been neglected, overlooked or deliberately broken on one pretext or another. No real attempt at reaching a fair compromise has been made, for the settling of the Palestine problem would mean that Britain would have no more excuse to remain there.

The demand for Arab independence in Palestine, the demand of the Jews that Palestine be given to them as a "National Home" and the vigorous support given to both demands by interested racial groups throughout the world have complicated the situation in Palestine. The Arabs point out that the population of Palestine is predominantly Arab, that therefore the Arabs are entitled to a ruling voice in that territory; they declare that the domination of Palestine by a minority of Jews is contrary to the Atlantic Charter and to all the other similar "guarantees" issued by the Anglo-American nations. The Jews counter by dragging out the Balfour Declaration which purported to restore Palestine to the Jews; they declare that the Zionist movement was given open approval by Britain in the past and that Britain should at least live up to its promises; and they are bitterly indignant over the proposal that the immigration of Jews into Palestine should be limited. The Zionists, interestingly enough, have even enlisted the aid of such prominent Americans as Wendell Willkie and Thomas Dewey in their fight for their movement, and have gone to the extent of threatening the British by hinting that the Soviet Union is sympathetic to their cause.

The matching of the Jews against the Arabs, so successful for Britain in the past, appears to have boomeranged. Britain, for a number of very good reasons, wants full Arab support, but the Arabs resent what they consider to be the discriminatory tactics used against them in Palestine. The Jews, on the other hand, are insistent in their demands that Britain live up to the spirit of the Balfour Declaration, and they cannot be ignored in view of the powerful support given them by influential sections of the American and British publics. The recent attempt of Britain to create a balance of power by creating a special economic committee or council of four Jews, four Arabs, and one resident in Britain has satisfied neither side and angry recriminations are still being flung.

Where this situation will lead to, no one can predict. But whatever the eventual outcome, it is clear that no enduring solution can be achieved so long as the British are the arbitrators. The British policy of "divide and rule" can only bring prolonged bickering, friction and bloodshed. Once the British get out or are driven out, the real issues will become clearer and a settlement of all the troubles possible.

Distribution of Labor

In Bali one may see a woman laying bricks or breaking stones to pave a road, or find men in the markets sitting at their sewing machines making blouses for women, but it would be unthinkable for a woman to paint a picture or to climb a coconut tree; a man would be disgraced if seen performing work that is the prerogative of women. . . . . The labor allotted to each sex is sharply defined; all heavy work requiring manly attributes—agriculture, building in wood or thatch, the care of cattle—as well as most of the trades and crafts, such as carpentry, wood and stone carving, painting, writing, playing musical instruments, are the work of men, Women own, raise, and sell chickens and pigs, but only men care for cows, buffaloes, and ducks. Since men dislike working for wages, the women of the lower classes are obliged to engage as coolies transporting building materials, carrying coconuts to sell to the Chinese for making copra, delivering charcoal, or obtaining broken coral from the beach to make lime. Although men build Balinese houses, women are the house painters and work as masons in constructions of Western style.

Rest and Motion

"To move in rest and rest in motion" is an oft-used phrase among Zen devotees. A logical intellect finds it absurd and self-contradictory. But Takuwan, the priest of pickle-renown, explains it thus:—"Dost thou see a man on horseback? The horse is restive, running and galloping west. The rider rests motionless in the saddle. To an onlooker the man and the animal are closely tied. It is because the violence in the horse's nature is checked and no violence is done to its better nature. The rider is its master and by obeying him it suffers nothing and moves as though it were following its own sweet will. Man is unconscious of the animal under him, and it is equally unconscious of the man whom it carries. They are united in spirit. May we not just as well say that there is no man on the back of the horse as that there is no horse under the body of the man? (From Dr. Inazo Nitobe's "Editorial Jottings.")

A Year Ago Today

December 18, 1942

A stronghold of the enemy's Fifth Division belonging to the Communist New Fourth Army in Hupeh Province near the Peking-Hankow Railway was occupied by the Imperial Units. Japanese Units have taken Mt. Taiwu, 90 kilometers north of Hankow, headquarters of the Fifth Division, and a depot located on Mt. Siaowu in the same region.

* * *

England's Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries Robert Hudson voiced a pessimistic view on the food supply situation of England to the effect that the production of farming machinery and tools in the United States has only reached four-fifths of the proposed figure and there is no sign of the output increasing above that point, and thus it would become impossible for England to depend on the import of foodstuffs from the United States. He stated, furthermore, that at present England has no available ships for carrying foodstuffs because of the need for military operations, and it is imperative that it depend on her own food production.

* * *

Together with the recent riots in Iran, the struggle between America and Britain for the domination of that nation now rages in earnest with Iran about to go completely under American control in spite of the Iranian Premier's declaration that Iran would maintain independence.

* * *

Alarmed by the frequent occurrence of anti-British incidents in India, the British authorities there are making frantic efforts to appease the Indians and cultivate anti-Japanese feelings among the Indian masses, while at the same time resorting to the drastic measures of suppression.

* * *

Indicative of the bitter irony of fate, strenuous efforts to recover scrap iron are being made by the United States which formerly had prohibited its exportation to Japan to economically oppress the latter. One of the fundamental reasons for the shortage of scrap iron is the decrease of scrap iron sources, as the scrapping of old automobiles decreased by approximately 50 to 75 per cent and the activity of the civilian automobile industry was curtailed or converted into munitions industries, while the rebuilding of plants as well as the scrapping of old vessels greatly decreased. Another reason is the difficulty of transporting scrap iron due both to a shortage of vessels and congestion in the land traffic.

* * *

The oil transportation facilities in Rumania have been greatly improved of late and the oil supply situation in Germany is expected to become very favorable. Reconstruction of a railway line has been completed in the central section of Rumania, and two oil pipe lines on the Bulgarian frontier have also been completed.

Anglo-U.S. Intrigue in Cairo and Teheran

True Objectives Underlying Conferences Are Clearly Revealed

By DR. HIKOMATSU KAMIKAWA
Professor at the Tokyo Imperial University
(Written for the Nippon Times)

The object of the Anglo-American nations for convening the Cairo Conference participated in by President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Chiang Kai-shek and of another conference at Teheran among President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Stalin, was intended to continue and intensify the existing struggle between Japan and China, on the one hand, and of Germany and the Soviet Union, on the other, and thereby to use both Chungking and the Soviet Union as their tools in order to attain their ambitions.

It is a matter of universal knowledge that Britain has been able to control the European Continent for centuries because she has always succeeded in dividing up all the nations of Europe into two hostile camps and controlled them at will. As Bismarck once expressed his regret, there are always nations foolish enough to be induced by Britain to fight against their own neighbors thereby becoming Britain's tools for the realization of her overmastering ambitions.

Modern European history is full of instances of intrigues and plots played by Britain. Wars between France and Germany, between Germany and Russia, between Austria and Italy and between France and Russia—these showed in their background the manipulating hand of Britain. Britain, indeed, may be considered a genius in the diplomatic skill of "divide and rule." She would call an "ally" any nation that would come along with her but at the same time would actually use it as her own possession.

"The relations of alliance and federation," referred to by the Anglo-American nations, are, as Talleyrand trenchantly pointed out, not the relations of equals but those of driver and horse, the one giving orders and the other obeying them.

In the present world war, the leaders of the Anglo-American nations are using these self-same tactics with respect to both Chungking and the Soviet Union.

Similarly, the Anglo-American nations realize that in order to defeat Japan in the Pacific area it is indispensable to utilize the Chungking regime as their tool. Thus, the leaders of these nations are resorting to every conceivable cajolery, deception and intrigue in order to secure the support of Stalin and Chiang so that they may attain their pernicious objects.

It is the secret desire of Britain and America to make the Soviet Union and Germany fight and create between them an eternal enmity which shall continue even after the end of actual fighting, so that both of them will be unable to pay attention to any other international problems. The Anglo-American nations are firmly determined to force the Soviet Union and Germany to fight to the last until both belligerents become utterly exhausted, in order that they themselves might be safe. This, indeed, is the primary object of the Moscow Conference and of the Teheran Conference.

Further, Britain and the United States are now attempting to apply to East Asia their traditional diplomatic trickery which has been tried out on the European Continent. These nations are trying to make Japan and China fight to exhaustion and create an everlasting hostility between the two Asiatic countries in order to carry out their ambitious schemes in East Asia and the Pacific.

No one will doubt that such was the aim of the Anglo-American nations for convening the conferences at Cairo and Teheran.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Asia's Total War

(From The Shanghai Times)

It becomes daily clearer that what is really at stake in the present world-wide war is the very destiny of mankind. Whether or not we human beings will be enabled to live in peace and make further progress in civilization and culture will depend entirely on the issue of the current Armageddon. Should we fail, by some rare chance, to purge mankind of imperialism, plutocracy, materialism, barbarism in the guise of "democracy," and all other evils that go with the world hegemony of the Anglo-American Powers, then there will certainly come, at the least, mere years or even centuries of relentless domination and exploitation by plutocrats on the one hand and dire misery and suffering among humanity at large, on the other, if not utter degeneration and ruin for the whole human species.

As far as Asia is concerned, the problem is far simpler. Practically all the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of this part of the world are now aware of the fact that, as proud Asiatics, they are heirs to a culture and civilization of a very high order, handed down through centuries of human progress. For all the apparent superiority complex on the part of the Americans and Britons, there is not the slightest doubt that we Asiatics are more cultured and refined in the sense that we are distinctly less inclined to resort to commercial robbery or scientific means of barbarism than the latter. So different indeed are we from our enemy in the War of Greater East Asia in respect of the cause for which we fight that there is no chance whatever of our war aims being lost sight of under any circumstances.

In fact, there can be no mistake about Asia belonging to the Asiatics, who have a perfect right to defend their own lands against aggression so as to be able to enjoy peace and justice without interference from outside as their ancestors had done for centuries before the penetration into Asia of alien influence a few hundred years ago. Nor can anybody, no matter how prejudiced, reasonably call Asiatic intruders or aggressors in Asia, any more than a man living in his own house can be called an intruder. Indeed, nothing is simpler or clearer than the main issue at stake in the War of Greater East Asia, which is unmistakably a fight between justice and injustice, with the Asiatic nations uniting to uphold justice against Anglo-American aggression. The war is now in full swing, and it only remains to be seen whether Asia will be successfully defended against fresh invasions. It is therefore absolutely imperative for us to fight off all attempts at aggression, if Asia, and consequently the whole world, is to be saved from utter ruin at any cost as it should be.

For this reason, Japan's Imperial Diet must certainly be said to have taken a very timely action when it adopted a resolution "calling upon the whole of East Asia to rise for its liberation from Anglo-American shackles and thereby contribute to world peace." Reflecting as it does the undivided will to win the war and free Asia on the part of the 100,000,000 Japanese, this document may well be regarded as the proclamation of Asia's total war against Anglo-American imperialism, to be carried on with dogged determination until final victory in the spirit of Hakko Ichiu, Japan's 3,000-year-old ideal for "a proper place for each and every nation and peace and contentment for all individuals alike." Inspired by this great spirit, the 1,000,000,000 of Asia will undoubtedly rise to the occasion and smash their common enemy, thereby emancipating themselves and securing lasting peace for the whole world. We shall not be surprised at all if the said resolution is remembered by our posterity as the veritable declaration of independence and freedom for all humanity.

Events of First Magnitude

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

For the world war, which overshadows all else at present, the epoch making events of recent months in the economic and political spheres in Nationalist China, would have occupied the headlines in the world press, for such rapid strides in the direction of the economic rehabilitation and political emancipation of China would have been considered impracticable and impossible of achievement but for Japan's forthright New China Policy.

The retrocession of foreign concessions and the abolition of extraterritoriality, the establishment of which by foreign Powers, especially by America and Britain, had caused serious encroachment upon China's political integrity, was what Dr. Sun Yat-sen set out to put right when he led the Chinese Revolution of 1911. Unfortunately his premature death almost put an end to the achievement of his ideal of a China for the Chinese, free of all foreign influences.

Quick to seize their opportunity, the Americans and the British, immediately upon Dr. Sun's death, sought by subtle means to strengthen their economic grip and political domination over China so that Dr. Sun's ideal might never be realized. The Marco Polo Bridge incident gave them what they thought was their grand chance to enslave the Chinese nation further to their will, by fanning the China Affair until it assumed the proportions of a war.

They bolstered the Chiang Kai-shek regime so that China's manhood may be used up in a war with Japan, hoping thereby to weaken Japan also. What the Anglo-Americans feared most was an understanding between Japan and China, for they were fully aware that Japan was anxious to help China free herself from foreign domination, and that Sino-Japanese friendship and collaboration would mean the realization of Dr. Sun's ideals and the setting up of a powerful combination in East Asia which America and Britain could never hope to assail.

Patiently has Japan prepared and waited for the day when the Chinese would open their eyes to the subterfuge of the Anglo-Americans and accept Japan's offer to help her regain her political integrity and economic stability independently of the Anglo-Americans, whose money-power had extent such a strangle-hold on the domestic livelihood of the Chinese nation.

The outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia provided Japan with the opportunity she has patiently waited for and she has not been slow to show her sincerity toward China, neither has enlightened China been slow to appreciate and accept the proffered assistance from Japan to drive the enemy out of China. But for the failure of Chiang Kai-shek himself to toe the line and acknowledge the righteousness of the policy of President Wang Ching-wei, to whose side more and more Chungking leaders are rapidly flocking, even more rapid progress would have been made in the political rebirth of China.

Let it suffice, however, to note that the tremendous strides already made are having their desired effect in all quarters, of convincing the world of Japan's sincere intentions toward all her Asiatic neighbors. The latest gesture in this connection, which foreshadows the return of the magnificent city and port of Greater Shanghai to the jurisdiction of the National administration is in itself an event of the first magnitude.

'Solemn Promises'

(From the Noon Extra)

The fact that Britain in her under takings on the Azores referred to old British-Portuguese colonial agreements again brings to light what the Anglo-Saxons mean by "solemn promises." Indeed, Winston Churchill would have fared better not to have mentioned these pacts as they are clear proofs of Britain's deceit and perfidy with regard to promises made.

These old British-Portuguese agreements originated from the years 1373 and 1386. They were renewed and extended in 1661, 1703 and 1899 and provided for protection and mutual assistance. The latter agreement also contained a guarantee as to Portuguese colonial possessions.

Despite these agreements, the largest part of former Portuguese colonial possessions today are in British hands. When, from 1580 to 1643 Portugal was united with Spain, Holland—then in alliance with England—took possession of Portuguese Moluccas, Ceylon, Malacca, the Malabar coast in India, Guinea, as well as part of Brazil, while England occupied India, thereby securing for herself the entire Portuguese trade to India.

When in 1661 the pact of 1386 was renewed, Katharina of Braganza, daughter of Johannes I, had to marry Karl II of England, bringing with her as dowry 2,000,000 gold pieces as well as Tangier and Bombay.

The agreement of 1703, the so-called Methunen Pact, insured England's unlimited wool imports, at the same time eliminating Portugal's entire textile industry. Moreover, this pact brought Portugal, economically and culturally, entirely under Britain's influence.

Portuguese intentions toward the 19th century to maintain communications between Angola and Mozambique were frustrated by Cecil Rhodes who, on behalf of England, took possession of territories situated in the interior of Africa. On January 11, 1890, England sent an ultimatum to Portugal, and dispatched a number of men-of-war to Lisbon. Thus the Britons turned Portuguese possessions in Africa into their own colonies—North and South Rhodesia.

Ever subsequent "pacts" which England made with Portugal, or with other countries concerning Portugal, were contrary to the meaning of the pacts signed with Portugal previously.

This perfidious British game again was repeated with the assistance of the United States when Churchill and Roosevelt gave a solemn promise not to touch Portuguese possessions, a promise to be broken again at the opportune moment.

What took place in respect to the Azores is the British conception of keeping promises: they keep them as long as it suits them!

Individualism in U.S. Politics And Diplomacy

Ingrained Selfishness Leads Country to Commit Misdeeds Against Justice and Morality

By AKIRA FUJII
(From the Teiyu Rinrikai Rinri Koen Shu)

Part II

In the War of Greater East Asia which is being waged by Japan at very heavy sacrifices, America and Britain have been completely foiled in their ambitious design of dominating East Asia. This may well be regarded as Heavenly punishment inflicted on these wrong doers.

It must, however, be admitted that there has always been a section of American opinion which, favoring the application of the Monroe Doctrine to America's relations with East Asiatic countries, insisted that America should refrain conscientiously from interference in China and other Asiatic countries. In connection with the present war also, some Americans have been attacking President Roosevelt's policy. Had their just and right views been respected and acted upon by the American Government, the present war might have been averted.

Let me now recall the circumstances leading up to the opening of relations between Japan and America. During the Kaei era in Japan, President Fillmore of America, desirous of making Japan abandon her exclusionist policy so that she might enter into a treaty of amity with his country, appointed Commodore Aulick as American envoy on June 10 of the fourth year of Kaei (1851). His instructions were that he should negotiate with the Japanese authorities for the opening of relations on the understanding that America would no longer question Japan's responsibility for the indignities inflicted on Americans by Japanese citizens in various affairs, that Japan should supply coal to American ships to be put on a Pacific line to be opened, that Japan should give due protection to sailors on American ships in distress, and that Japan should open one or several ports for trade. Aulick arrived at Macao in China the following year, but was ordered home partly because he had been taken ill and partly because he was guilty of neglect of official duty. Thus, he could not fulfil the mission of concluding a treaty of amity with Japan. These circumstances are given in detail in the History of American Politics and Diplomacy, a book written by Atsushi Kimura.

Devolved on Perry

This mission then devolved on Commodore Perry. His instructions were practically the same as those given to Aulick, though we learn from Mr. Kimura's book that in the course of these instructions, the Japanese were contemptuously referred to as a weak, semi-civilized nation and, because of the bad treatment said to have been extended by Japanese to American sailors in distress, they were also condemned as the common enemy of mankind. Mr. Kimura is inclined to think that these abusive phrases were by the pen of Commodore Perry himself and that he had presumably never been favorably disposed toward Japan. Like Aulick, Perry first went to Macao, the base of the American squadron, and arrived at Nafa in the Loochoo Islands on May 26, 1853. After attaining his object of making Nafa a coaling station, he carried out an exploration of the Bonins, where he established another coaling station. Regarding the Bonins as affording a good port of call on the projected American shipping line across the Pacific, he conceived the idea of taking permanent possession of them, if possible.

The Perry mission arrived at Uraga on June 3 of the same year and on June 14 Perry presented his credentials to the Shogun in Yedo (now Tokyo). Finding it impossible to press Japan for the speedy opening of the country, he set sail, promising to re-visit the following year. His visit was the occasion for rousing Japan from her long slumber of seclusion, though domestic opinion was divided as to whether the country should be opened. The object of Perry's visit was nominally to urge Japan to open the country, but it is a historical fact that on the eve of his departure from Japan, he ordered Kelly to take possession of the Bonins in the name of the United States and that in compliance with this order, Kelly afterward effected the occupation of the southern islands of the Bonins. It is true, as is mentioned in Mr. Kimura's book, that this fact of occupation coming to the ears of President Pierce, he caused Dobbin, the Secretary of the Navy, to write to Perry reminding him that his mission was to conduct peaceful negotiations with Japan and that the use of armed force was inexcusable except in self-defense, but the episode clearly shows that many Americans had ambitious designs in those days.

Hurriedly Revisited Japan

Perry left Uraga for Macao, but soon afterward he visited the Loochoo Islands, where he learned of the death of Iyeyoshi Tokugawa, the Twelfth Shogun. There also he got the message from the Shogunate asking him to put off his re visit to Japan, on the ground that, due to the Shogun's death, it could not reply to the American overtures at an early date. In spite of this expressed desire of the Shogunate, Perry hurriedly revisited Japan, as he saw that there were indications of Russia forestalling America in the matter of concluding a treaty of amity with Japan. This time, he came up to Kanagawa, instead of finding anchorage at Uraga. This called forth a protest from the Shogunate, but his bluff told and the Shogunate yielded. Fixing Kanagawa as the venue of conference, the formal interviews took place at Yokohama, a hamlet at the time, and the Kanagawa Treaty was signed on March 31.

The conclusion of the Treaty of Amity with America afforded Japan the opportunity of ridding herself of the exclusionist policy, and a new epoch was thus created in the history of Japan. Although this proved, on a broader outlook, advantageous to this country, the fact cannot be impugned that America had at the time the ambitious design of establishing her hegemony over the East and that he was secretly planning the occupation of both the Bonins and Taiwan to facilitate the extension of her devilish influence to the South Seas. In short, Japan was then in a very precarious position. The Kanagawa Treaty provided for mutual sales and purchases of goods between Japan and America, it is true, but such transactions were to be on a very small scale, such as purchases by American sailors of Japanese goods in exchange for American goods in their possession. It certainly was not for a large-scale reciprocal trade for mutual benefit It was a pact forced on Japan by America chiefly for her own benefit. Here, too, we see a evidence of American individualism and selfishness.

Benefited Unilaterally

In the Ansei Treaty, signed by Harris on America's side, trade relations on the basis of reciprocity were provided for, but it also contained many provisions which gave America benefits unilaterally. It is a well-known historical fact that Naosuke Ii, for Tairo of the Shogunate, earned the stronger resentment of patriots for the arbitrariness shown by him in signing this unfavorable pact, and was finally assassinated in the Sakuradamon affair.

In connection with the present World War, America declared herself neutral at the start of the European war, and yet she enacted the Lend-Lease Act, obtained her strategic bases within British territory, occupied Greenland and Iceland, which have close bearings on European regions under German occupation, lent aid to one side of the belligerents and committed many other acts in flagrant violation of her neutrality. Again, while pretending to be the champion of international law, she has frequently offended against it. Her formation of the so-called ABCD line of encirclement against Japan prior to Japan's declaration of war is another manifestation of her individualism and selfishness. Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, America has often attacked Japanese hospital ships, a fact which bears an eloquent witness to her callous disregard of international law. America—Britain also for this matter—stops at nothing in order to attain her selfish end. Her individualism and selfishness is manifest in her absolute unscrupulousness in her choice of means.

Before her entry into the war, America, assuming neutrality and claiming the freedom of the seas, did everything possible to restrain or obstruct the movement of the ships of the countries whom she held in enmity, while affording every facility to Britain in the movement of her shipping, thereby aiding one party to the war against the other in violation of the law of neutrality. Her individualism and selfishness make her do anything for the promotion of her own interests at the sacrifice of the interests of all others. Thus, in every political and diplomatic action America takes her individualism is clearly manifest. Indeed, she thinks that it is only just and proper that she should sacrifice the interests of other States on the altar of her own. Individualism is ingrained in American national traits, and this leads that country to commit all sorts of misdeeds against justice and morality. In this way, she is lending herself to a course which can only hasten her on the road to national ruin.

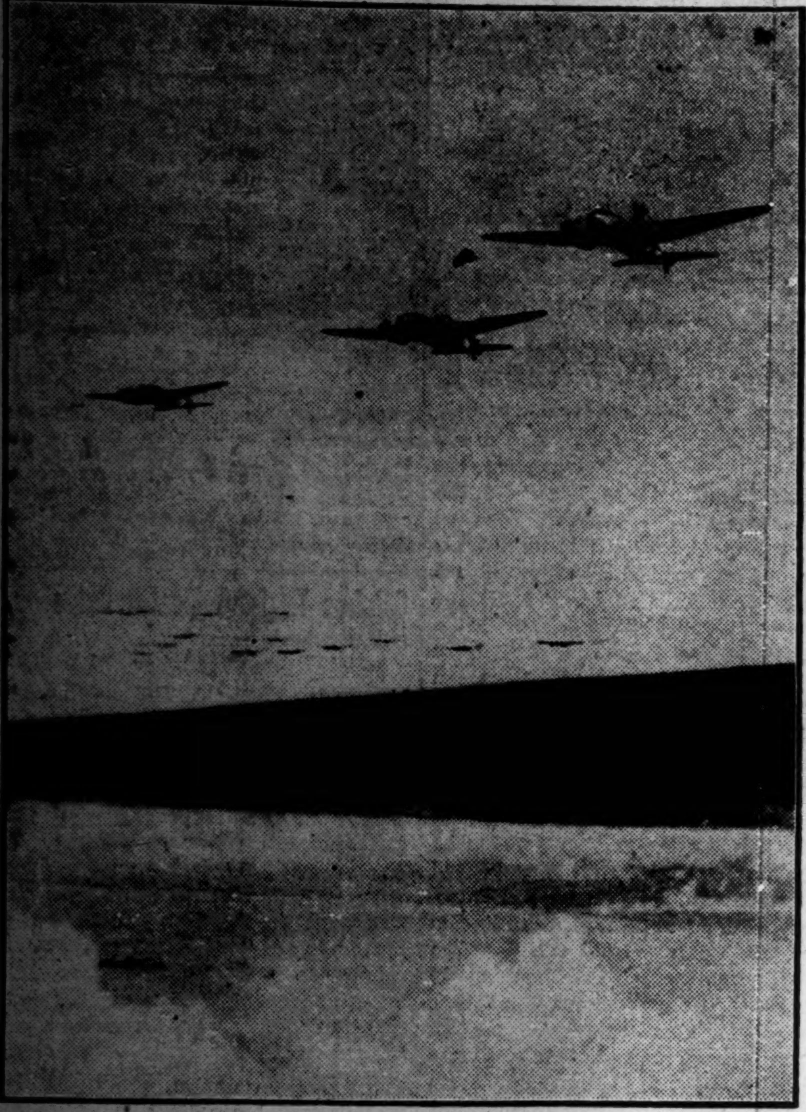
(End)

To Our Goal, With but One Heart and One Object!

Nippon Times
Evening

Fight It Out to the Last Man Till America and Britain Are Down and Out

No. 16,068 TOKYO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1943 第三種郵便物認可 昭和十五年十二月二十七日 Price 8 Sen



ACROSS INDIA'S SKIES the intrepid airmen of the Imperial Army wing their way to blast enemy war facilities. The boasted air superiority of the anti-Axis forces is proving of little avail against these powerful Japanese warbirds who continue their efficient work of smashing all enemy attempts to gain the upper hand along the Indo-Burmese fontier.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

Enemy Air Offense Proves Futile Against Firm Defense in Burma

Vaunted Anglo-American Warplanes No Match for Japanese Sky Eagles; Every Raid Smashed With Losses

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BURMA FRONT, December 17.—True to the world observation that "when the rainy season ends . . ." the aerial war raging over Burma has eventually become fiercer. In accordance with the boast made by the commander of the American Air Force stationed in India, Lieutenant-General George Stratmeyer, that "We, who have already gained mastery of the air, shall, in future, stretch our wings as far as Tokyo," the enemy, relying on their material superiority and harboring the gross conceit of easily being able to grapple with the Japanese Air Force, have, after frantically augmenting their supply during the rainy season, finally intensified their raids over the whole Burma area from the first half of October. These counter-attacks, however, have proved sorry attempts.

The first special feature of the enemy air attacks following the rainy season has been, that although before the number of planes attacking were eight or nine planes or at the most 20 machines, recently, they have been sending formations of 30, 50 or even more airplanes.

Secondly, responding to the quantitatively large losses suffered at the hands of our crack fighter squadrons, they now often come in combined squadrons of unprecedentedly large numbers.

Thirdly, unmindful of moonlight or darkness they have increased both the number of night bombings and the machines used.

Unexpectedly Vulnerable

The objectives of the enemy bombardment have, as before, remained mainly railways, bridges, harbors and installations, ships, etc., but of late it seems that they have also been seeking out airdromes, anti-aircraft as well as transportation facilities. Besides, they have recently boldly committed the outrages of three times bombing a prisoners' camp and destroying the Pagoda at Rangoon. When carrying out large-scale raids with large squadrons of bombers, they employ a large number of fighters, to form a protective ring. Sometimes, they divide into many small squdarons coming at the same time or they come within a few minutes from many directions. In the night they attack with five or six planes, or at times with more than 10, these squadrons, coming in succession, one replacing the other sometimes for many hours. They stubbornly also come in dark nights in such cases throwing down flares. However, fearing our fighters and searchlights, they are using the clouds to the utmost as a screen.

Almost all of the heavy bombers are British planes, most of them of the four-motored Consolidated B-24 type. The North American B-25 also comes raiding in squadrons. In the night they have been generally British "Liberator" machines (the same type as Consolidated B-24) or Vickers Wellington bombers. However, recently American planes have again appeared. Of these the fighters are as before of the Curtiss P-36 and P-40 as well as the Reaperbrook P-43 type, in addition to the Bristol Beaufighter, the Hurricane and the two-engined Lockheed P-38. The main actors in long-range action are the P-38 or the P-40 as well as the recently appearing North American P-51 (named Mustang in England and Apache in America).

Despite the heavy blow given by our "Hayabusa," "Shoki" and other fighter planes, the enemy impudently appear again and again. The enemy machines were so easily downed that they are being given the name of "Moulmein Lighter" that are made at Moulmein. The enemy Hurricanes often come to machine gun our positions in the Akyab sector and in the central and northern areas on the Burma-Indian border, but the enemy is now engrossed in the defense of their own bases. On the other hand, our Army Wild Eagles frequently make surprise attacks on enemy key points. And delivering counter-attacks against the enemy machines that come to raid our positions, our side has always been reducing the strength of the enemy air force.

Enemy Easily Downed

In the offensive operations the activities of our fighter planes are conspicuous. Especially, after the end of the rainy reason, it is very reassuring to see that in all the air combats with the enemy planes, our side always emerges victorious,

(Continued on Page 2)

Way to Tokyo Admitted 'No Royal Road' By Vandegrift at War Loss Check-Up

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—"There is no royal road to Tokyo," and the American public must be steeled to the "same realization," declared Lieutenant-General Alexander Vandegrift before the Congressional Inquiry Committee investigating the heavy casualties suffered by the U.S. marines in the Gilbert Islands operations, according to reports from Washington.

At the hearing, obviously started because of complaints against the heavy losses suffered by the Americans in their landing attempts on Makin and Tarawa Islands Vandegrift explained that coral islands, such as Tarawa, present unusual defensive barriers, adding that "the attackers were forced to disembark from their landing craft some distance offshore and wade through the water in the face of hostile fire." He admitted that the losses would be heavy because "there aren't any foxholes offshore."

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—A dispatch from San Francisco quoted H. V. Kaltenborn, radio commentator, as telling newspapermen upon his return from a rapid 20,000-mile trip along the Pacific war front that he had been wrong in predicting that the war with Japan would end by 1945.

He pointed out that the American marines, who are fighting on the Pacific front, have a pessimistic slogan, "Golden Gate in '48."

CZECHS OPPOSE MOSCOW PACT

President of Moravia, Bohemia To Fight Bolshevik Menace

Domei

BERLIN, December 16.—As the lawful and authorized representative of the Czechoslovakian people, Dr. Emil Hacha, President of the Autonomous Government of Moravia and Bohemia, strongly protested against the recent conclusion of a friendship and mutual aid treaty by the refugee Czechoslovakian regime and the Soviet Union, in a statement issued today, according to Prague reports.

President Hacha's statement follows:

"I, as the lawful and authorized representative of the Czechoslovakian people, strongly protest against the recent attempt of irresponsible refugees to sell our country to Bolshevik imperialism. The people and Government of Czechoslovakia, fully realizing the duties of Europeans, will never recognize the signing of any treaty with the Bolsheviks, and will fight against any element while attempts to start a revolt in the Bohemian State. To Germany which possesses the only army that is able to guarantee the protection of various European races and their culture, the people of Czechoslovakia will remain loyal as ever."

America Concerned

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

BUENOS AIRES, Dcember 16.—American political circles have been plunged into deep concern over two recent developments in Europe, namely, the conclusion of the friendship and mutual aid treaty between the Soviet Union and the refugee Czechoslovakian regime, and the intensification of the post-war aims of the Soviet Union and Britain to control Europe's future by themselves.

Concerning the Soviet-Czechoslovakian treaty, the United States Government has purposely withheld its support, but, as it was harassed by newspapermen, the State Department, after a five-hour discussion, issued a statement in which it expressed the hope that the said treaty would not be incompatible with the future international order.

That the United States Government has shown such a cool attitude toward the treaty is due to the fact that it believes that the results of the Moscow conference have been such that the conclusion of treaties or alliances binding European countries again to the balance of power system have become unnecessary. On this question, Secretary of State Hull said as follows in reporting to the results of the Moscow Conference to Congress:

"When the understanding reached among the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union is put into effect, the condition that formerly necessitated the establishment of areas of special rights or the conclusion of various alliance treaties among the nations for the advancement of their interests or the guarantee of their safety will be entirely swept aside. The future international order will be maintained not by alliance treaties among a few nations,

(Continued on Page 2)

London Admits 12 Planes Downed In Berlin Raid

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—The British Air Ministry announcing the British air raid on Berlin made last night, declared that in the raid 11 heavy bombers and one fighter plane were lost.

Domei

BERLIN, December 17.—British air forces carried out another fairly large-scale air raid on Berlin last night. German air defense corps immediately opened fire against the enemy planes and repulsed them. So far, the number of British planes brought down has not yet been announced by the authorities.

Chiang Wooing Gandhi

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—General Chiang Kai-shek is urging Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders of the Indian National Congress, who are imprisoned by British authorities to stop their political resistance and to cooperate in the war against Japan, according to New Delhi reports.

Britain May Get Pro Tem Head With Churchill Down at Cairo

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—British political circles are deeply concerned over Prime Minister Churchill's present condition, and it is observed that the War Cabinet will have to appoint an acting Prime Minister, according to London reports.

In this connection, Foreign Secretary Eden is mentioned as a candidate for the post in view of the important current diplomatic situation, but the names of Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee, Labor Secretary Ernest Bevin, and Home Secretary Herbert Morrison are also mentioned.

According to the latest bulletin issued by the Prime Minister's official residence, Mrs. Churchill hurriedly left London to be with her husband. A Reuter correspondent, in reporting that London is damp and cold, said that Churchill would have to remain where he is at present regardless of the progress of his recovery.

When Churchill left London to attend the Three-Power Conference, he had a temperature of 38 degrees, and when he arrived at Cairo his condition turned worse, according to United Press reports. That he attended the conferences despite his illness led to the development of pneumonia, it is claimed.

Churchill Ill in Cairo

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 17.—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has been in a hospital at Cairo since December 13, and two physicians have arrived from London to attend him, according to reports of the British Embassy authorities at Ankara.

Downing Street Speaks

Domei

LISBON, December 17—A bulletin issued by No. 10 Downing Street, official residence of the British Prime Minister, regarding Churchill's condition, said, "There has been no change for the worse."

Rushes To Husband

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—Mrs. Winston Churchill has left England in order to be with her husband who is suffering from pneumonia somewhere in the Middle East, it is reported from London.

A certain report said that Prime Minister Churchill is in a Cairo hospital.

Chungking Worries

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—Prime Minister Churchill's illness has caused deep concern in Chungking circles, according to a dispatch received from a Reuter correspondent.

The dispatch also revealed that Lieutenant-General Carton de Wiart had arrived at Chungking as the personal representative of Churchill.

Press Comments

Saturday, December 18

ASAHI—British Aims
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Chungking in Unrest

British Aims

ASAHI—The British who had suffered unprecedented defeats in East Asia fled to India, their last stronghold, and were so preoccupied with its defense that they had no room for any other thought. But recently, fully two years since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, they have begun to show signs of thrusting at the Indo-Burmese border area.

That the British, who had persisted in their Europe-first policy, should have now taken to a counter-offensive against Japan, proves that they are acting in accordance with the Anglo-American joint strategy evolved since the Quebec Conference and, to a large measure, in order to curry favor with the United States.

But Britain must have a strategic aim of its own. And that is not to undertake a frontal counter-attack on Japan. Its intention is to leave the frontal attack to the United States and to wrest back territory adjacent to India while Japan's attention is riveted on the Pacific. The basic British aim is to strengthen the defense of India and to recover its lost territory.

The British plan of counter-attack operations against Japanese positions in Southeastern Asia has a close bearing on the Pacific offensive of the United States, so that Japan is prepared to inflict sledge hammer blows upon the British as well as the Americans. Where have the British, at any rate, found the fighting strength to operate in East Asia after having suffered defeat after defeat in Europe? This can partly be explained by the fact that the aid and cooperation given by the United States and the Soviet Union have relieved the British strain in Europe and that the British are trying to ride on the coast of the American counter offensive wave.

But the fundamental factor can be nothing else than the maximum utilization of the vast land, population and resources of India. As in the first World War, the British are compelling India to contribute to their war efforts and are imposing upon India the role of a military and economic base. They are seeking to make the land and people of India serve as one vast base of operations against Japan. For instance, the war-industrialization of India has progressed to a considerable extent and, of the estimated maximum Indian mobilization capacity of 3,500,000, already 2,000,000 have been drafted as sepoys.

These facts show what an enormous part India is playing in nourishing the British fighting-strength. Historically, too, India has ever been the British base of East Asian aggression and the strongest and greatest pillar of British power and wealth. The British motive in counter-attacking Japan is to make their rule over India absolute and unshakable.

This wartime India policy of the British, however, is entailing an exploitation of Indian land and people unprecedented even in the history of British colonial exploitation. On top of the chronic famine and the frightful poverty of the Indian masses, the British have imposed upon India an acute shortage of food and malignant inflation. Such a situation could not but ignite the national movement of the Indians. One of the most dreaded enemies of Britain is this outburst of India. Moreover, on the frontiers of India the various East Asian nations that have achieved sovereignty and independence are joining their total strengths to give support to the Indian independence movement. What defeated

(Continued on Page 2)

PROVINCIAL COUNCILORS APPOINTED IN SUMATRA

210 Native Inhabitants Named; Meetings Held

Domei

MEDAN, December 17.—A total of 210 members for the Provincial Councils set up in every province of Sumatra were appointed recently as the first step in connection with the participation of native inhabitants in government administration.

Out of the total, 90 members were appointed by the Japanese Military Administration, while 120 were recommended by various provinces.

It is understood that the first meetings of the Provincial Councils have been opened already in the western coastal provinces as well as at Atieh Tapanoeli, at which various views were exchanged regarding positive measures for bolstering the administration system, as well as for further cooperation with the Japanese Forces.

Simultaneously with the opening of the Provincial Councils, Bureaus of Social Welfare were established in every province, with the bureau directors and other officials appointed from among leading native inhabitants.

It is recalled that the Japanese Military Administration on November 8 announced the details of the new system for political participation by the native inhabitants.

British Farmers Frantic

Domei

LISBON, December 15.—In an attempt to cope with the extraordinary labor shortage in British agriculture, a delegation of farmers have asked the Government to issue an appeal for the establishment of a Female Country Army, according to a London dispatch.

The delegation demanded through measures for the mobilization of help for farming. At the same time, they appealed to city dwellers to come out to the country over the weekend and put themselves at the disposal of the farmers.

FIGHT RENEWED AT LENINGRAD

Germans Frustrate Soviet Offensive; Rome Drive Stalled

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—Extension of hostilities to the Nevel area and renewed fighting in the Leningrad sector were the outstanding phases in the Soviet German hostilities on the Eastern Front.

Heavy fighting continued at the Kherson bridgehead, the Kirovograd area, in the zone between the Pripet and Beresina rives, the Zhoblin sector and at Kritchev.

In the Nevel area, the Soviets first resumed attacks south of the city and then extended their offensives to the west and northwest of Nevel. In heavy defensive fighting the Wehrmacht in one sector, alone, accounted for the destruction of 51 Soviet tanks.

Hostilities which again flared up on the Leningrad front were described by Berlin as local attacks launched by the Soviets which were frustrated by the Germans who inflicted heavy losses on the Red Army. It is possible, however, that these Soviet thrusts are a prelude to the all out offensive which the Red Army plans to launch in the Leningrad area.

Red Army attacks were repulsed at Kherson with the destruction of 19 Soviet tanks and in Kirovograd sector with the smashing of 33 Soviet tanks and 23 guns.

Meanwhile, German bombers attacked Soviet railway communications west of Kiev and destroyed 12 trains and four locomotives.

On the South Italian front heavy fighting raged on both sides of the Venafro River, with the anti-Axis forces gaining little ground but only with heavy sacrifices.

A report from Algiers said that a close-range fighting developed at Pietro, 40 miles northwest of Mignano, on the road to Rome.

Meanwhile, 38 anti-Axis bombers were shot down over Germany last night as enemy aircraft undiscriminately bombed Berlin.

BUDGET FOR NEXT YEAR APPROVED BY THAILAND

Sharp Increase Noted In Comparison With '43

Domei

BANGKOK, December 17.—The Thai Assembly of Peoples' Representatives yesterday unanimously approved the national budget for the 1944 fiscal year comprising of 339,741,000 bahts as expenditures and 188,300,000 bahts as revenue.

The expenditures are divided into 188,300,000 bahts as ordinary expenditures and 151,441,000 bahts for extraordinary disbursements.

The 1944 budget registers a sharp increase over the 1943 budget involving 280,000,000 bahts as expenditures and 148,000,000 bahts as revenue. Particularly noteworthy is the gain of 30,000,000 bahts in ordinary expenditures.

It is understood that the Government is considering a natural increase in the revenue as well as flotation of Government bonds to cover up budgetary deficits. Meanwhile, the Government's income from customs tariff as well as taxes is steadily gaining. Furthermore, the Government is contemplating raising tariff rates as well as introducing several new taxes.

South Borneo Donating Planes to Nippon Navy

Domei

BALIK PAPAN, December 17.—The movement to donate warplanes to Japan in South Borneo is making big headway.

In Balik Papan, there is increased support given the movement by both Japanese and native inhabitants. The contributions have reached ¥40,000, two times the amount called for. The larger donations include those from Japanese soldiers, native inhabitants and Chinese merchants. Some contributions are from people far away at Samarinda.

The liberality with which the movement to buy planes this time for the Imperial Navy is supported by the people on the spot shows the extent to which they are resolved to beat and crush the enemies, America and Britain.

Laurel Picks Staff For Envoy Vargas; Due Here January

Domei

MANILA, December 17.—The Malacanan announced at noon, today, the appointment by President Jose P. Laurel of the members of the Embassy staff which will accompany Jorge B. Vargas, first Philippine Ambassador to Tokyo. The appointments are as follows: Francisco Lavides, Counselor; Fuastino Sychangco and Leon Maria Guerrero, Second Secretaries; Jose Carmona, Third Secretary and Financial Officer. Ambassador Vargas and his staff are expected to leave for the Japanese capital sometime next month. At the same time, the Malacanan announced the following Foreign Ministry appointments by President Laurel: Teodoro Evangelista, Director of Political Affairs; Jesus P. Morfe, Assistant Director of Political Affairs; Querubec Makalintal, Director of General Affairs and Mauro Calingo, Assistant Director of General Affairs.

'44 BUDGET BILL REVEALED BY P.I.

Expenditures Listed At 118,000,000 Pesos Slated For Approval

Domei

MANILA, December 17.—The Budget Committee of the Philippines National Assemly submitted this morning to the plenary session of the National Assembly the bill on Government expenditures for the 1944 fiscal year.

In the Presidential Budget Message, the total expenditures for the coming fiscal year were set at 116,000,000 pesos including both ordinary and extraordinary accounts, but in the bill submitted to the National Assembly, the total amount was increased by 519,000 pesos to 118,000,000 pesos.

This increase over the figures of the Presidential Message was necessitated by the increased expenditures of the Education and Welfare Ministry, Public Works and Communications Ministry, Transportation Ministry, and Agriculture and Commerce Ministry, and also by the special allowances to Government officials totalling 16,000,000 pesos due to advanced commodity prices. On the other hand, the expenditures of the Presidential Office, Foreign Ministry, Finance Ministry and Home Ministry were much reduced.

The budget as submitted to the National Assembly was as follows:

Ordinary Expenditures (In 1,000 pesos)	
Presidential Office	2,260
Foreign Ministry	1,099
Home Ministry	10,397
Finance Ministry	6,586
Justice Ministry	2,794
Agriculture & Commerce Ministry	5,385
Education & Welfare Ministry	20,450
Public Works and Communications Ministry	10,169
National Assembly	1,396
Supreme Court	141
Reserve Funds	800
Total	61,477
Extraordinary Expenditures	
Home Ministry	34,356
Agriculture & Commerce Ministry	3,900
Public Works & Communications Ministry	880
Reserve Funds	16,119
Total	55,255
Carried to next fiscal year	1,426
Grand total	118,158

The budget bill and the bill for national bond issues are expected to be approved by the National Assembly tonight and tomorrow respectively.

Laurel Gives Tea Party

Domei

MANILA, December 17.—President Jose P. Laurel was host at a tea party this afternoon at the Mala-

(Continued on Page 2)

Tennessee Bus Men Strike

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—A strike of drivers and maintenance men has caused the suspension of all services by the Southeastern Greyhound Bus Lines on routes south of Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee. The company employs about 2,5000 drivers and maintenance men.

CHIANG TROOPS HIT AT SHANSI

Foe Loses 523 Men In 10-Hour Fight Near Yellow River

Domei

TAIYUAN, December 17.—Japanese Units found 347 enemy dead abandoned on the battlefield and took 176 prisoners on December 13, when approximately 500 enemy troops belonging to Chungking's 39th Division attempted to invade a Japanese-controlled region.

In a fierce 10-hour engagement the enemy troops were given a smashing blow by the Japanese Units stationed on the Bank of the Yellow River, in the vicinity of Taihotsun and Taissuping, both about 25 kilometers east of Siahsien in southwestern Shansi Province.

The Chinese Peace Preservation Corps closely cooperated with Japanese Units in this engagement. War trophies captured by Japanese Units include 18 light machine guns with 2,000 rounds of ammunition, four rifles with 400 rounds of ammunition, three grenade throwers, four revolvers, 139 hand grenades and other war equipment.

Facing Collapse

Domei

NANKING, December 18.—Chungking's first defense line in the sixth war zone is on the verge of collapse as the Japanese Land and Air Units, in close cooperation continue smashing attacks on enemy positions, the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China disclosed in an announcement reviewing the operations carried out last week.

The communique said that the Japanese Ground and Air Forces are inflicting crushing blows on the enemy's 58th, and 72nd armies, as well as the temporarily organized second army, which had been dispatched as the second group of reinforcements from the ninth war zone to the Changteh area.

It was also revealed that the Japanese Forces have virtually annihilated the first group of Chungking reinforcements, including three armies under Commanders Shih Chung-chen, Liang Han-ming and Fang Sien-chueh, which had been sent out in a desperate attempt to to retake Changteh.

In northern Kiangsu, Japanese Units, in carrying out mopping-up operations, killed or captured 793 enemy troops, sank 143 ships and took a large quantity of war weapons and ammunition, the announcement also revealed.

Meanwhile, Army Air Units, between December 4 and 12, carried out successive raids on enemy airfields at Hengyang, Lingling, Wuchow, Chenhsien and Shiaokwan, mainly damaging runways and military facilities there.

Forty-four enemy planes were shot down, while an additional 40 were damaged or set ablaze by our Army airmen during week, the communique concluded.

Adm. Takahashi Praises China's Support in War

Domei

SHANGHAI, December 17.—Admiral Sankichi Takahashi, adviser to the Asia Advancement General Headquarters of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, who arrived here today upon completion of his tour of North China, declared at the press conference this afternoon that the firm faith of the entire Chinese population in Japan's absolute invincibility will speedily solve the various pending problems in China.

Reiterating the recent overwhelming victories scored by the Imperial Navy in the vicinity of Bougainville and Gilbert Islands, Admiral Takahashi confidently asserted that Japan with her superior morale and strategical technique will win ultimate victory in the current war.

Reich Blasts Foe's Rumor

Domei

BERLIN, December 17.—In a communique issued at noon today, German authorities flatly denied the rumor circulated by anti-Axis propaganda organs to the effect that the German Embassy at Ankara had ordered all German women residents in Turkey to leave for home.

FLU TOLL HEAVY IN U.S., BRITAIN

Transportation, War Production Hit--Epidemic Unabated

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 17.—The influenza epidemic, now raging in England, appears unabated, according to reports from London. The British Health Ministry announced that 396 patients entered hospitals in the three days from December 12 to 15 in the London district alone.

Since the start of the epidemic, several thousand persons have died from the "flu" in England, the large majority of the dead being elderly persons of over 55 years.

The Durham coal mine district seems to be especially hard hit, and a 30,000-ton decrease in monthly production has been registered. Also, in numerous war plants in other parts of England, production has been sharply lowered on account of the absence of workers, stricken with influenza.

Transportation Affected

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—British Vice-Minister of War Transportation Noel Baker reported in the House of Commons today that Britain's railway transportation has been forced to suspend in some sections due to shortage of workers on account of the influenza epidemic, says reports from London. The Vice-Minister of War Transportation's statements to the Lower House is as follows:

"Influenza and freight car shortage has been the cause of a standstill in coal transportation. More than 10 per cent of railway workers have been recently laidup for several weeks, and therefore, a large number of freight trains can not be operated. On certain lines, 71 passenger trains were put out of service and the crew transferred to work on the freight cars. Furthermore, on one of the trunk lines, the irreplaceable shortage of men was the cause for cutting off of a certain portion of the freight trains.

"The War Transportation Ministry has certainly been beaten by the flu. The Ministry is ,of course, doing its utmost to improve the situation, but it is feared that present conditions will continue for several months yet. The lack of freight cars has become a source of considerable impediment to the smooth operations of the mines, and the Ministry is considering various countermeasures in view of the situation."

Flu Severe in U.S.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—With no letup in the violent spread of influenza epidemic over the entire United States, prominent figures in Washington's political and diplomatic circles are fast falling victims to the malignant flu. Lord Halifax, the British Ambassador to the United States, has cancelled all engagements and is confined indoors since today on account of a cold.

The total number of influenza patients in the entire United States is today estimated to top the 1,000,000 mark. Under the wartime situation, shortage of medicine is already being experienced.

Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

Britain is fearing most is the establishment of contact on a large scale between the Indians outside and those within the borders of India.

When they so come in contact, the historic condition for the liberation of East Asia will speak and overwhelm the British. Unfortunately, there are still some Indian leaders who do not as yet understand the historic mission of India, Japan's war aims and their inseparable linkage. The Indian national movement, too, has not yet been able to free itself from the passive principle of guidance and struggle and still remains immature and open to British intrigue. At such a time the new freedom movement led by the militant Subhas Chandra Bose is expected to infuse new life into the national movement at home.

Britain is the frontal enemy of East Asia, especially of India. The British in endeavoring to attack Japan are motivated basically by their desire to hold India forever. Their counter-offensive strategy is militarily directed at Japan while it is politically aimed at India. The fate of the freedom movement hinges on how the Indians interpret this fact.

Chungking in Unrest

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Loss of Chungking would mean utter frustration of the enemy's Pacific strategy, as the enemy camp itself admits. The deep sense of scepticism and self-criticism that has overtaken the Chungking regime is bringing home to the enemy the critical state of its moral front. The unrest of Chungking is not a new thing. However, it has developed from a mere controversy over the methods of resisting Japan into a serious discussion as to the purpose of continuing the war on the Anglo-American side. Such an embarrassing question might well lead to the worst possible situation for the anti-Axis camp.

Indeed, at the 11th plenary session of the Central Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kuomintang and the National Congress, the chief issue was not the ways in which the struggle should be continued but how China should be unified. The ominous undercurrent thought was whether a war against Japan under Anglo-American protection would contribute after all to the work of achieving the independence, sovereignty and equality which the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen had willed on his death-bed. Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, Major-General Claire Chennault and others met at North Hot Springs to frame the scenario of a continental counter-offensive and the Americans have conducted absurd operations on a huge scale in the Bougainville area regardless of damage, because the enemy well knows that if nothing is done to stem the tide Chungking might drop out of the anti-Axis camp, which would be decidedly fatal. Their frantic activities have unwittingly betrayed this fact.

It is significant that the Chungking intelligentsia who used to greet Japan's China policy with abstract refutations and ridicule have come to adopt an attitude of earest interest in the utterly sincere fufilment of Japan's promises. They are steadily tending to the view that what can save Asia is only a strong united front against Anglo-American aggression and construction of a new order based on common prosperity. It is not strange, therefore, that they have begun to see their real enemy among the Anglo-American warmongers who are concealed behind the shield of the United Nations.

Desire for peace has already come to be manifested in such areas in Honan, Chekiang, Kwangtung and Kwangsi which are adjacent to territory occupied by the Japanese. Chungking regulars have surrendered in larger and larger groups. Thus, the big current of history is pushing Chungking from within toward that "Destiny of China" not penned by Chiang Kai-shek but by the inevitable logic of events.

Azad Hind Opens Office

Domei

BERLIN, December 17.—A branch office of the Provisional Government of Free India was opened at Paris yesterday, according to Paris reports.

The mission of the Paris office is to make the French people understand more clearly the movement started by the Azad Hind Government, and also to stimulate closer relation between France and the Government headed by Subhas Chandra Bose.

Britishers Curse Yankee Troops--Peace Split by Drunken Brawls

Domei

LISBON, December 16.—Bitterly denouncing the loose and indecent actions of American soldiers stationed in Britain, the London weekly magazine, Time and Tide, described the embroglios constantly occurring between the British and American soldiers.

Describing the utterly hopeless selfishness of the Americans, the magazine stated that the American Red Cross Society in London at present is only taking in wounded American soldiers and completely disregarding the British wounded. This attitude has recently widened the gap between the Anglo-Americans.

The article further revealed that the farmers in the country have expressed extreme enmity toward the visiting soldiers when some of them were ordered from their farms to make space for the American tank corps to train.

In one instance, the magazine went on the say, a drunken American sergeant brutally stripped a British soldier and battered him to death and yet he was allowed to go unpunished. The British people have become further exasperated by the loose and vulgar deeds of the Yankee soldiers with the English women.

Habits Are Indescribable

Time and Tide went on to criticize the base character of the American soldiers by charging that they spend their money wildly, are extremely loose-tongued and their habits with women are indescribable. The British people's attitude toward these evil-doers has become especially antagonistic. With almost 40 times the population of the State of Oregon packed into a country of about the same size, and faced with a war that appears to last indefinitely, it is no little wonder that the Britishers have, of late, become ill-tempered and touchy, the magazine explained.

At the time of the first arrival of the American soldiers in Britain both parties agreed to make their relations as agreeable as possible, but the less-paid British soldiers could not keep up with the rough and extravagant lives led by the Americans. The Yankee soldiers then began to go around boasting which naturally injured the pride of the British soldiers. The friction between both armies became intense with the British viciously attacking the Yanks as being brazen and boastful in spite of their ignorance

The magazine then revealed that in a recent issue of the American army paper, Stars and Stripes, the wild actions of their own men were acknowledged to a degree. The paper traced the causes leading to friction as drinking, association with notorious women, violation of the uniform-dress rules, insufficient respect toward their superiors. extravagant use of official cars, not keeping with them their identification cards, absence without leaves, and their public flirtation with women.

Not Limited to Yanks

Time and Tide declared however, that such demeanor was not limited to the Americans especially, the soldiers from Canada, Australia, refugee Belgium, and Poland being equally guilty. There must be some other good reasons to explain the intense hatred of the British soldiers toward the American soldiers, the magazine opined.

The magazine then went on to express the opinion that the Americans are merely repeating the behavior of their Tommies in Paris during the first World War where the Tommies receiving higher pay than the Poilus flirted with the French girls, threw money away on extravagant liquor and monopolized a lion's share of the vehicles thereby greatly infuriating the French people. The article appearing in the magazine hopelessly observed that perhaps the British are now only getting a bit of their own medicine.

At any rate, the Time and Tide concluded, since in the near future both the British and Americans must rub elbows in the trenches, it is earnestly hoped that better relations between them than at present will prevail.

Nippon-Thailand Society Fetes Ambassador Wichit

The Nippon-Thailand Society welcomed its new Honorary President, His Excellency the Thai Ambassador Wichit Wichit-Wathakan, at a dinner Friday evening at the Daitoa Kaikan.

Marquis Yorisada Tokugawa, who presided, spoke on behalf of the Society's President Prince Fumimaro Konoye. He expressed keen satisfaction and delight in the increasing cordiality and friendly relations between Nippon and Thailand. Ambassador Wichit responded by saying that it was a great honor and pleasure to accept the office of Honorary President and that it was his sincere desire to further enhance the bonds of friendship between the two nations.

The dinner was attended by over a hundred guests, among whom were Matsuzo Nagai, Itaro Ishii, Kazue Kuwashima, Itaro Mizuno, Viscount Michiharu Mishima, Takashi Komatsu and other distinguished guests from official and civilian circles.

'44 Budget Bill Revealed by P.I.

(Continued From Page 1)

canan in honor of the provincial and municipal heads from Visayas and Mindanao who are now in the capital to attend the sessions of the National Assembly.

Kalibapi Secretary Named

Domei

MANILA, December 16.—Dr. Jose A. de Jesus was officially sworn in as Secretary-Treasurer of the Kalibapi yesterday morning before Director-General Camilio Osias. Dr. de Jesus was recently appointed to the position by President Jose P. Laurel, succeeding Arsenio Luz, who was named acting Assistant Director-General of Kalibapi. For many years prior to his appointment to the new office, Dr. de Jesus served as a member of the Malacanan staff.

Iran to Bolster Cabinet

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 15.—Regarding the general resignation of the Iranian Cabinet yesterday, Reuter dispatches from Teheran commented that Iran's position having been recognized by the Teheran Conference, the Cabinet resigned in a body with a view to further strengthening the Cabinet structure.

British Bomber Crashes

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 17.—One British multi-motored bomber plane fell into Lake Asnen, southern part of Sweden, at about 9:30 p.m. yesterday and four of the crew were arrested by Swedish authorities, while the remaining three escaped.

JAPAN TO SEND BOOKS ABROAD

Exchange of Reference Materials Decided By Uyeno Library

The Imperial Library at Uyeno will undertake the compilation of a catalogue of scientific and technical books held by the library and also the exchange of books with the various countries of Greater East Asia.

In view of the vital importance of scientific research in the strengthening of the nation's war production and in order to contribute to the nation in accelerating scientific and technical studies, the cataloging of the books was launched upon as a two and a half years' project. This catalogue will become the first basic list to be compiled in Japan.

The books to be listed will include those received at the library since 1925 up to 1943 and will comprise approximately 50,000 sets, or more than 100,000 volumes. Aside from the Japanese books, foreign books will number 5,000 sets, or 11,000 volumes, and theses for degrees, 13,000 volumes. The subjects will range from theoretical treatises on all phases of science, engineering and agriculture, but will also include such matters as factory management, aviation, health and psychology of aviation as well as books on other related subjects.

In connection with the international exchange of books and reference material, the first publication dealing with the investigation of conditions relating to the exchange and contribution of books between the Greater East Asiatic nations and the second publication giving a list of successive scientific and technical publications have been completed. These together with the contemplated third and fourth reference publications will be distributed to the Greater East Asiatic nations through their respective embassies. The actual exchange of books is expected to materialize shortly.

Previous to the war, 60 nations of the world had been carrying on wide exchanges of books with expenses borne by the individual Governments. Now with the construction of Greater East Asia vigorously under way, it has been decided to revive the exchange of books among the nations of Greater East Asia.

Fishing School To Open In Celebes Next April

Domei

MENADO, December 17.—A new fishery school in Beeton, great fishing center in the Celebes, will be opened in April of next year.

The school will be called the Practical Fishery School. The principal aim of the school is to give practical instruction in deep-sea fishing and in the manufacture of dried bonito. The students will be so instructed as to acquire a good knowledge of the spirit and the essentials of Japanese fishing.

For the time being, the course of the school will be for a year and the number of students will be limited to 100. All graduates of public schools over the age of 12 will be eligible for admission into the school.

Asia Supply Meet Set

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 16.—Egyptian Finance Minister Amin Oman Pasha is expected to proceed shortly to Damascus to attend the Western Asia Supply Conference, according to Cario reports. Preliminary talks for opening the Conference are now being held in Cairo between the Egyptian and the Syrian Finance Ministers.

Like New!
DRY CLEANED
like new!
Superb Cleaning and Pressing by
MURAI, THE CLEANER
Nakayamate 3-chome, West of Kitano Primary School, Kobe
Telephone: Fukiai 1579
Note: For the convenience of those living in the suburbs (Tarumi, Shukugawa, etc.) our delivery boy will call once a week.

BARBER SHOP
yamato
Formerly YOUNG-KEN
HAIR-CUT, SHAVING AND SHAMPOO .... 80 Sen
No Tip
UPSTAIRS OF THE LOHMEYERS RESTAURANT
TEL: (57) 1391

Enemy Air Offense In Burma Is Futile

(Continued From Page 1)

shooting down enemy machines on every occasion. Even the B-24 and B-25 which the enemy vaunt as invincible on account of their firing superiority and speed actually prove to be no match for the daring onslaught of our airmen. The enemy fighter planes including the Hurricane and P-38 and even the P-51 proudly termed the newest crack planes in the world have been easily set ablaze by our machines. Such machines as the De Havilland Mosquito which Britain claims to be the best in the world meet with the pitiful fate of being shot down the moment they encounter our airmen.

Since October, our airmen have downed more than 80 enemy machines. This splendid war result was obtained not because the enemy was weak. The armor and firearm carried by the enemy machines were found of fine quality. It would have been impossible to shoot them down by ordinary attack. The enemy's strategy of attack, embracing the tactics of cleverly seeking personal safety, should never be slighted.

Here in Burma the dry season has just begun. The Anglo-American-Chungking force under Lord Mountbatten is bombastically claiming the possible recapture of Burma. With a large force concentrated on the Burma border and with some 1,000 warplanes gathered in the eastern part of India and Southeast China with American air force forming the main strength, the enemy is seeking a chance to attack the western part of Burma, giving indications of a coming decisive aerial battle in this region. Placing our implicit trust in the brilliant planning and gallant fighting of our ever victorious Army Wild Eagles, we must renew our determination to send more machines and more airmen to the scene of the decisive air battle

Californians Set Up Anti-Japanese Body

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 16.—Reflecting the inexorable American discrimination against the Japanese which has obviously been stimulated by the repeated set-backs received by the U.S. forces at the hands of Japanese troops, a dispatch from Sacramento, California, reveals that articles for incorporation have been filed by the "American Foundation for Expulsion of Japanese."

The purposes announced in the articles include expulsion of every person born in the Empire of Japan or islands adjacent to the Empire from California and the United States; to oppose the emigration of any person from the Japanese Empire or adjacent islands without permit from the U.S. Commissioner of Immigration certifying that the person is of good character and, "to promote greater happiness and a more abundant life for the laboring classes of California and the United States." The headquarters of the organization is to be located at Los Angeles.

Egypt Party Reaches Beirut

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 17.—The special mission sent by King Faruk I of Egypt to Lebanon reached Beirut today, according to a dispatch from that city.

TO LET
ASHIYA
Above Hankyu Line, one SPLENDID fine Besso of European style building, built on ground, measuring about 2,000 tsubo, for immediate possession. Rent ¥350 per month.
A few unfurnished houses in and out of Kobe also to let.
Apply To
H. NAKAMURA & Co., Ltd.
Estate Agents, Patent Agents & Chartered Accountants,
66, Motomachi-Dori 1-chome, Kobe-ku, Kobe
Tel. Sannomiya 1423 & 1424
P.O. Box 161 Sannomiya.

P.I. TO INCREASE FRUIT OUTPUT

Kalibapi Decides to Plant 1,000,000 Trees on Rizal Day

Domei

MANILA, December 16.—In line with the food production campaign of the Philippine Government, the Kalibapi announced today that at least 1,000,000 fruit trees will be planted all over the islands on December 30, Rizal Day, as well as on the first anniversary of the establishment of the Kalibapi.

Various associations, and public and private schools throughout the country have been instructed in the meantime to plant fruit trees on this day. It is understood the three Bureaus of Plant Industry, Forestry and Public Instruction are cooperating with the Kalibapi in the program of planting fruit trees. Two bureaus will supply seeds or seedlings of trees to be planted.

X'mas Sales Begin

Domei

MANILA, December 16.—With the city gaily decorated and with buying spree going on at bazars and in department stores, Christmas in Manila this year really promises "merry".

Yesterday being pay day of the Government offices as well as at private firms, Christmas buying gained further momentum. Many establishments announced Christmas sale of household necessities and other articles.

Meanwhile, ample rations of prime commodities are already being distributed by Neighborhood Associations to respective member thereby assuring each and every resident to have enough of these commodities for his needs for this Yuletide season.

New Magazine Published

Domei

MANILA, December 16.—Reflecting firm determination of the Filipino youths "to consecrate their golden hours, their illusions and their enthusiasm to the welfare of their native land," the first issue of the Pillars, a magazine edited and managed by youthful graduates as well as students of the New Philippine Cultural Institute at Tagaytay, Cavite Province, came off the press today.

In an editorial entitled, "Triumph and Patriotism", the journal said the fulfillment of the Japanese promise of granting independence to the Philippines has aroused an inborn patriotism for the 8,000,000 Filipinos making them march in unison "under the gloriousness and radiance of the sun and stars" (Philippine national flag) now flying along in the Philippine Republic. The journal added "their thoughts, their feelings and their deeds are now one and are no longer guided by prejudice but by a divinely logical principle prompted by inherited patriotism that will never be found wanting!"

Asserting the Filipino mentality has long been subjected to corrupting influence of the Western modes of life, one youthful contributor urges his own people "to go back to the Orient" adding this calls for reshaping of a philosophy and education conducive to the maintanence of solidarity and the perpetuation of the spirit of Hakko Ichiu universal brotherhood."

Czechs Against Pact With Reds

(Continued From Page 1)

as in the past, but by a general international safety guarantee structure."

Pact Viewed Betrayal

Thus, the conclusion of the recent treaty between the Soviet Union and the refugee Czechoslovakia regime is regarded by the United States as a betrayal of her wishes.

Then, in reflecting the trend in London toward the future of Europe by Britain and the Soviet Union, the Times, London, recently urged the need of solid cooperation between the Soviet Union and Britain. This opinion has caused considerable repercussions in Britain, but all the correspondent of American newspapers in the British capital have ignored it. Some of American political observers believe that the British Government authorities prohibited the report of the Times' opinion abroad, fearing that it might irritate the American public.

In this connection, it may also be remembered that the Times caused a considerable sensation in European and American diplomatic circles when it discussed the question of British-Soviet cooperation in March. Then again, another bombshell was released recently when General Jan C. Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, insisted that Britain must place Western Europe under her control to forestall the Soviet Union's influence in Eastern Europe.

The Model 75 J Addresser can print a different address with each turn of the handle.
Abe Shoten
Awajicho, 1-chome Kanda-ku, Tokyo
Tel. Kanda (25) (3460)

H. OBA
HAIR DRESSING PARLORS
Ladies Hair Shampoo, Electrical Face and Head Massage
PERMANENT WAVE
(Rapid Hair Drying Process)
Branch Parlor:
Basement of Imperial Hotel Lobby
Main Parlor:
No. 4, Tamuracho, 1-chome
Tel. No. 1062 Ginza

Nippon Times
The Nippon Times, Limited
TOSHI GO, President and Editor

TOKYO OFFICE:
1, Itchome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku.
Central P.O. Box 144, 352, [illegible].
Telephone: Ginza (57) [illegible], 404, [illegible], [illegible], 5859, 7003.
Telegraphic Address: "Times [illegible]."
Furikae No. Tokyo 64848.

BRANCH OFFICES:
OSAKA, Dojima Bldg., Tel. Kita [illegible].
YOKOHAMA, 1, Itchome, Kaigandori, Tel. Honkyoku (2) 5240.
KOBE, 5, Naniwa-machi, Kobe-ku. Tel. Sannomiya 3970-71.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One month ¥5.00; six months [illegible]; one year ¥55.00. Postage free to all parts of the Japanese Empire, Manchoukuo and China. Foreign countries including postage, six months, ¥42.60, one year, ¥83.80. All subscriptions are payable in advance.

Celebes To Push Health Drive

Domei

MENADO, December 17.—The Minahasa Physical Education Association in North Celebes, which has been giving guidance to the native inhabitants of the Minahasa district in the improvement of the physique since it was founded in August last year, has been dissolved after it had performed its mission. Henceforth, matters concerning the physical welfare of the native inhabitants of North Celebes will be attended to by a new organization tentatively called the Physical Education Promotion Association of Menada Province, which will be inaugurated early next month.

The Sumitomo Bank Limited
Head Office: OSAKA
Capital Subscribed ..[illegible]
Capital Paid-up .... [illegible]
Reserve Funds ..... [illegible]
President:
HAYASHI OKAHASHI
HOME OFFICES:
Osaka, Sapporo, Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Amagasaki, Kobe, Wakayama, Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima Yanai, Hikari, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Yahata, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume, Saga and Kumamoto.
OVERSEAS OFFICES:
SHANGHAI & DAIREN
KOBE BRANCH:
Sakaemachi 1-chome
Tel.: SANNOMIYA (3) 41-[illegible]
KYOTO BRANCH:
Karasumarudori-Sanjyosagaru
Tel.: HONKYOKU (2) 2111-2118

"Build Greater East Asia We Will, with Fiery Spirit and Iron Will"
MITSUI MINING CO., LTD.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED: ¥200,000,000
HEAD OFFICE: Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo
PRODUCERS and SELLERS of
COAL, COKE, HEAVY CHEMICALS, SULPHATE OF AMMMONIA, SPELTER, BOILER ZINC, ZINC SHEETS, ZINC DUST, LEAD, SILVER AND GOLD, MACHINERIES AND TOOLS, FIRE BRICKS

Publisher and Printer .... SHOICHI KAWAMURA
Office: ....1, 1-chome, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo